The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete. It contains the latest new type and machinery and is the only office that runs job presses by power, giving us the best facilities. Estimates furnished on large jobs.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J K BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX, NO 24
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 17

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 W.	2 W.	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 00	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	8 00	12 00	19 00
¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	23 00
½ col	5 50	7 00	8 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	40 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	80 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars.

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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office over 1st. National Bank.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
Pensions and Bounties Collected

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.

JOHN C. YOCUM. C. E. GEYER.
YOCUM & GEYER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
(Office front suit of rooms on second floor or NEWS ITEM building.)
CAN BE CONSULTED IN GERMAN.
Members of Sharp and Alleman's Lawyers and Banker's Directory and the American Mercantile and Collection Association. Will give prompt and careful attention to collection of claims in any part of the United States or Canada, as well as to all other professional business entrusted to them.

A. K. OSWALD,
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BERWICK, PA

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Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

H. V. WHITE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
map 1-tf

W. S. SMITH,
Attorney-at Law, Berwick. Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office first door below the post office.

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A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

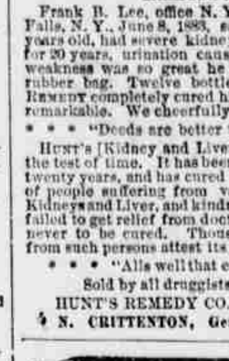
C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
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DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market Street.

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FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
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These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
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The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.



Lots of People Say, "OH MY — BACK."
Here is Solid A 1 TESTIMONY from Hard Working Men.

Machinist and Builder.
"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N. Y.
* * * "Health is better than wealth." * * *

Machinist.
Mr. George Karg, Machinist, 1138 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"My disease started when I was quite a young lad by having weak kidneys. I have used just six bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and I solemnly proclaim, 'I feel like a new man.'"
* * "Good counsel has no price, obey it." * *

Mechanic.
Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well."
* * * "Light suppers makes long lives." * * *

Railroad Man.
Frank B. Lee, office N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Little Falls, N. Y., June 8, 1883, says: "My father, 62 years old, had severe kidney and bladder disease for 20 years, urination causing acute pain. The weakness was so great he was obliged to wear a rubber bag. Twelve bottles of HUNT'S Kidney REMEDY completely cured him, and we consider it remarkable. We cheerfully recommend it."
* * * "Deeds are better than words." * * *

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has stood the test of time. It has been before the public for twenty years, and has cured every year thousands of people suffering from various diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and kindred disorders, who had failed to get relief from doctors and who expected never to be cured. Thousands of testimonials from such persons attest its value. Send for book.
* * * "Alls well that ends well." * * *
Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25.
HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, N. Y.

GAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.
Feb 6-3 mo

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phoenix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,979
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Kleim's Drug Store.
To be open at all hours during the day
Nov 28-1y

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses Paid. Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
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EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

SELECT STORY.

Seventy-One Below Zero.

LIFE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

There are few places in the United States proper (the word "proper" being put in to exclude our colony of Alaska, almost a third of which lies in the Arctic regions) where the winter weather is intensely cold and where even the summer is so cool that both seem like the polar regions, but these few places are so far in the West, among the high mountains, and so thinly populated, that I feel quite sure that the mere mention of seventy-one degrees below zero—or 103 degrees below the freezing point—will make the chills run over my readers, and if it be a warm day when they peruse it they will be cordially thankful, and, I hope, will not cast it aside with a mere glance at the heading if it be not.

The author was in a heavy storm, lasting some two or three hours, on July 8, 1876, while elk hunting in the high spurs of the Big Horn Mountains of Montana, and when returning to camp learned that another hunting party had crossed their horses on the ice of a lake on the 4th of July at a still higher level, the ice not having melted from the winters deep freezing. The 14th of August the same year ice formed on the water in our camp-kettles and buckets, and in short, in that portion of the country it is cold enough to give a person who may live there long a chance to see a snow-storm every month in the year—as the author has—but it is not of these districts we will write in describing seventy-one degrees below zero.

It was in the Arctic regions, not far from Back's Great Fish river, when the author was conducting a homeward sledge journey to Hudson Bay in the depth of an Arctic winter—November, December, January, February and March. Severe weather, that is, intensely cold, had set in just before Christmas in 1879, the thermometer sinking down to sixty-five and sixty-eight degrees below zero, and never getting above sixty degrees below, and we have a very hard time with our sleedging along the river, our camps at night almost in sight of those we had left in the morning, so close were they together and so slowly did we labor along. Reindeer, on which we were relying on for our daily supply of food, were not found near the river, and being seen some ten or fifteen miles backfrom it I determined to leave its bed and strike straight for home in Hudson Bay.

We had been gone three or four days, and as we ascended the higher levels the thermometer commenced lowering, and on the 3d of January, 1880, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, reached 71 degrees below zero, the coldest we experienced on our sledge journey of nearly a year in length, and the coldest ever encoutered by white men traveling out of doors; for that day we moved our camp some ten or twelve miles to the southeastward. The day was not at all disagreable, I must say, until long toward the early night, when a slight zephyr, the merest kind of a motion of the wind, that would hardly ruffle the leaves on a tree, or even sufficient to cool the face on a warm day, sprang up from the southward, and, slight and insignificant as it was, it cut to the bone every part of the body that was exposed, and which fortunately was the face from the eyebrows to the chin and about half of the cheeks, We turned our backs toward it as much as possible, and especially after we got into camp and got to work building our snow houses and digging through the thick ice in the lake for fresh water, and so lazily did our breath that congealed into minature clouds float away to the northward like the little light cirrus clouds of a summer sky that we knew well enough how terribly cold it must be without looking at the thermometer, that stood at 71 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

It is not so much the intensity of the cold expressed in degrees on the thermometer, that determines the disagreeableness of Arctic winter weather as it is the force and relative direction of the wind. I have found it far pleasanter with the thermometer at 50, 60, or even 70 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, with a little or no wind blowing at the time, than to face a rather stiff breeze when the little tell-tale showed 50 degrees warmer temperature. Even an Arctic acclimated white man facing a good strong wind blowing at 20 or 25 degrees below zero is almost sure to freeze the nose and cheeks and the thermometer does not have to sink over 4 or 5 degrees to induce the Esquimaux themselves to keep within their snug snow houses under the same circumstances unless want or famine demands their presence in the storm. With plenty in the larder for all the mouths, brute and human, none of them venture out in such weather.

It is very consoling to add however, that the intensely cold temperature of the Arctic are nearly always accompanied by calms, or at least by light winds and such was the case on our memorial 3rd of January, 1880. In fact, with the exception of a very few quiet days during the warmest weather of the polar summer, these clear, quiet, cold ones of the Arctic winter are about the only times when the wind is not blowing vigorously from some part of the compass, or so it seemed at least in that part of it where my travels were cast. I doubt, however, if there are as many fearful storms during low temperatures in the Arctic as in the far northwestern part of our own country, where they are known as "blizzards." Certainly in proportion to the ability of withstanding extreme cold, and the methods the polar inhabitants have of combating it, there are no such dangers run by them of life or discomfort as by our brethren of the far northwest when the "northers" come down on them in the dead of winter.

There were a few exceptions to this general rule of quiet weather with extreme cold, and when they had to be endured they were simply terrible. One morning the thermometer at 8 o'clock showed us that it was sixty-eight degrees below zero, but as it was calm and quiet we paid little attention to it, and harnessed our dogs and loaded our sledges for our day's journey, which was an exceedingly short one of three or four miles to the snow house of an Esquimau, where we could buy reindeer meat for ourselves and dogs. We were just ready to start when a sharp wind sprang up from the Northwest that felt like a score of razor blades cutting the face. Had it started fifteen or twenty minutes sooner we would not of thougt of going, but the distance ahead was such a short one and the road so good over a gently rolling country that we chose to go ahead rather than unload our sledges and go back into the same old camp. We kept the dogs at a good round trot and ran along side of the sledges the whole way, except one short rest, and I can assure my readers that when we reached the snow house of the Kinnepeto Esquimau it was as welcome a refuge as if it had been a first class hotel. I was frozen along my left arm from my shoulder to my wrist, and it was quite painful for a number of days; and many of the others, Esquimau as wel as white men, were also "nipped" here and there more or less severely.

The wind was strong enough to drift the loose snow along the ground, but I suppose our imaginations during such a strain made us think it was very much stronger than it really was if we could have measured with a proper instrument. When we got to the end of our journey we again looked at the thermometer, and indicated 55 degrees below zero—that is it had got warmer by 13 degrees in a half to three quarters of an hour, the time it had taken us to get through, although it seemed as if it might have been thirteen times thirteen degrees colder, judging by the way we felt. I told the Esquimau, who had been with us on the short trip as sledge drivers and so on, that it was much colder—as shown by the instrument—in the quiet air just before we started than it was when the wind was raging the highest, but I think from the incredulous glances they took at each other that they voted the thermometer as the most accomplished Ananias they evermet, and wondered how we could be duped into such preposterous ideas directly against our common sense and personal observations of cold. They might believe the world was round and turned over every day without the polar bears sliding off the slippery iceburg when it was upside down, simply because the white man, their acknowledged superior in intelligence, had said so, but nothing would persuade them that when they felt perfectly comfortable and warm loading the sledge and harnessing the dogs it was colder than when their arm and legs were frozen, and their noses and cheeks "nipped" most furiously with the frost. We tried to explain the effect of the wind, but they said they had known the wind to blow them off their feet in the summer and not freeze them a parcticle, and very much preferred to belive that the little thermometer told a fib, or at least was badly mistaken. They said they knew it seemed colder when the wind blew, but thatwas because it actuallywas colder at those times than others, and not simply because it seemed so, and here they stood firm.

The thermometer stood at seventy-one below Fahrenheit, the unclouded sky in the vicinity of the sun, hanging low in the southern horizon, assumed a dull leaden hue, tinged near the sun's rim with a faint brownish red, not unlike the skies we see coarsely painted on cheap chromo-lithographs displayed for sale in third-rate picture shops. At night time the stars glittered like diamonds under the electric light, and fairly seem on fire with their brilliant radiance. Should you pour water—cold water taken from the well dug through the ice of the lake near which you are camped—upon the surface of the ice, it greets you with an astonishing crackling noise like fire running through cedar brush, or like a dozen bunches of miniature firecrackers, and the ice, that was so clear before that you almost felt timid about putting your foot on it for fear that it really was not there, now instantly turns as white as marble and as hard to see through as so much snow, caused by the infinite number of little seams running in every direction through it from the unequal expansion. Many of the Esquimaux children amuse themselves trying this simple experiment until the white spots on the clear ice of the lake give it a most mottled appearance.

Vapor and steam seem to roll away from everything of a living nature, and the sledge with ten or fifteen dogs and its four or five humans in harness looks like a starting locomotive enveloped in its escaping steam, and leaves a trail of vapor behind them resembling the dust stirred up on a well-used road by rolling wagon wheels. Should the party stop to rest in a basin-like valley this vapor rapidly collects as a fog bank, and in a little while becomes so dense as to obscure the originators from a person at a distance, but really makes their whereabouts easily determined by this very sign. Herds of musk oxen and reindeer make their positions visible by this means at quite long distances—if the herd be large, four or five miles away, and at from very favorable heights even three or four times this distance, so the Esquimaux hunters claim; so far away, in fact, it has been known to take two days to reach them; but my readers must bear in mind that a day in the Arctic winter is very short, often only an hour or two long. Even at these wonderful and extreme distances the most keen-eyed hunters claim (and these Esquimau are never given to premediated falsehood) that they can tell whether the herd is one of musk oxen or reindeer by some varying peculiarities of the vapors which I did not clearly understand, and which I never took an opportunity to practically apply.

Even the foot of a person walking along as it is lifted from the ground leaves a little puff of vapor to float away from the spot as if the walker had stepped upon a sponge saturated with smoke, which was liberated by the pressure, and this, too, when there are four thicknesses of heavy reindeer skin beneath the bare foot and the snow underneath.

So scarce was the game through this part of the country, and so absolutely dependent were we upon it for our daily supply of food, that to increase our chances of securing it we separated into parties, one and two days journey apart from eacn other, although traveling the same trail, and thus each space between camps was gone over twice or three times, and our chances of seeing reindeer or musk oxen increased proportionally. Occasionally my sledge would be in the rear, and before we started in the morning it would sometimes be useful to know if the party ahead had moved on, and Toolooah, my sledge driver, would climb a near hill, and if the weather was intensely cold and clear was almost sure to be able to tell me, although the measured sledge journey to the snow house that had discerned by its ascending vapors was often eight and ten miles, and probably three fourths as much in a straight line.

Whenever the sledge was traveling along, its iced runners dragging over the fine, gritty snows would give forth a clear musical ring in the bitter cold air that sounded very much like the drawing of a resined bow over a tuning-fork, a well-known experiment in acoustic lectures. Many of my readers who live, or have lived, in countries where the thermometer gets down to zero and twenty degrees below in the winter have heard this sound coming from the iron running sleighs, and especially upon a clear quiet night with but a single bell within hearing. Could you imagine that clear, frosty ring as much louder as the whistle of a steamboat is above the whistle of a man, or certainly multiplied manifold times, you could realize how the iced sledge runners fairly sing with their polished surface dragging over the marble-like snows of intense Arctic cold. By holding the ear near the snow this music of the cold can be heard a couple of miles away, and at this great distance sounds like the soft murmurings of an Æolian harp or distant minglings of guitars.

Sometimes when breathing this extremely cold air my tongue felt as if it was freezing in my mouth, but I could readily rid myself of this uncomfortable feeling by breathing through the nostrils for a minute or two. Naturally you will ask: "Why not breathe through the nostrils at the time?" as you have so often heard advocated. This bitter cold air passing through the nostrils keeps up an irritation so that the consequent catarrh makes it desirable to use the mouth nearly altogether in breathing. Also the nose is more liable to freeze when breathing through it. These freezings of the nose and cheeks are very common affairs, occurring over a dozen times a day in very low temperatures, and especially if there be any wind blowing in the face. The Esquimaux cures these slight frost bites by applying the hand, warm from the reindeer mitten, to the spot. They knew nothing of rubbing frost bites with snow, so extolled in our own cold climates, and I doubt its efficacy myself in those extremely low Arctic temperatures, when the snow is like sand if loose and like granite rock if in mass. Another fallacious idea exploded by my Esquimaux, at least to a great extent, was the use of snow to quench thirst, which every Arctic writer has been so unanimous in condemning as hurtful. My Esquimaux used it at all temperatures to alleviate their thirst, first breathing on the piece of snow a few times before putting it in the mouth. I have often seen Esquimau boys place a steel snow knife to their tongue and let it freeze fast, and then swing it backward and forward until it fell, and try to make it stick upright in the snow.—*Frederick Schwatka.*

Gen. Custer and Wife.

The author gives no hint of the pomp and circumstances, if any they were, which attended that wedding of true hearts and loyal spirits, but goes on in the most matter of fact way to do all in the plainest and least romantic language from the beginning of her married career:

"We had no sooner reached Washington on our wedding journey than telegrams came, following one another in quick succession, asking him to give up the rest of his leave of absence and hasten without an hour's delay to the front. I begged so hard not to be left behind that I finally prevailed. The result was that I found myself in a few hours on the extreme wing of the Army of the Potomac, in an isolated Virginia farm house, finishing my honeymoon alone. I had so besought him to allow me to come that I did not dare to own myself the desolation and fright I felt. In the preparation of the hurried raid which my husband had been ordered to make he had sent to cavalry headquarters to provide for my safety, and troops were in reality near, although I could not see them.

"The General's old school servant, Eliza, comforted me, and the Southern family in the house took pity upon my anxiety. It was a sudden plunge into a life of vicissitude and danger, and I hardly remember the time during the twelve years that follwed, when I was not in fear of some immediate peril, or in dread of some danger that threatened. After the raid was ended we spent some delightful weeks together, and when the regular spring campaign began I returned to Washington, where I remained until the surrender and the close of the war.

"After that we went to Texas for a year, my husband still acting as major general in command of volunteers. In 1866 we returned to Michigan, and the autumn of the same year found us in Kansas, where the general assumed charge of the Seventh (regular) cavalry, to which he had been assigned, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the regular army. We remained in Kansas five years during which time I was the only officer's wife who always followed the regiment. We were then ordered with the regiment to Kentucky. After being stationed in Elizabethtown for two years we went to Dakota in the spring of 1873."—*Reviewed of Mrs. Custers' Book.*

Two Kansas City young ladies were lately made acquainted with grief through the instrumentality of castor beans. Two gentlemen wagered that they could eat more of them than the ladies, and swallowed two or three; the girls ate a dozen or more each. It was a rather dangerous business. The symptoms of poison were terribly severe, and lasted several hours, leaving the patients greatly prostrated. A number of writers report deaths from eating castor beans.

The oldest, and at the same time the thickest tree in the world, so far as known, is a chestnut near the foot of Mount Etna. It is hollow, and large enough to admit two carriages driving abreast. The circumference of the main trunk is 212 feet.

Cow-Boys on a Drive.

A picturesque, hardy lot of fellows, these wild "cow-boys," as they sit on the ground by the fire, each man with his can of coffee, his fragrant slice of fried bacon on the point of his knife-blade, or sandwiched in between two great hunks of bread, rapidly disappearing before the onslaughts of appetites made keen by the pure, invigorating breezes of these high plains. See that brawny fellow with the crisp, tight-curling yellow hair growing low down on the nape of his massive neck rising straight and supple from the low collar of his loose flannel shirt, his sun-browned face with the piercing gray eyes looking out from under the broad brim of his hat, his lower limbs clad in heavy "chaps"—or leather overalls—stained a deep reddish-brown by long use and exposure to wind and weather, his revolver in his bolster swinging from the cartridge-filled belt, and his great spurs tinkling at every stride, as, having drained the last drop of coffee, he puts down the can, and turns from the fire toward the horses, picking up as he goes the huge heavy leather saddle, with its high pommel and streaming thongs of rawhide, that has served him as a pillow during the night. Quickly his "cayuse" is saddled, the great broad hair-rope girths tightly "sinched," the huge bit slipped into the unwilling mouth, and with a bound the active fellow is in the saddle. Paw, pony, paw; turn your eyes till the whites show; lay your pointed ears back; squeal and kick to your heart's content. Oh, buck away! you have found your master; for the struggle does not last long. The practiced hand, the heavy spurs, and stinging whip soon repeat the almost daily lesson, and with one last wicked shake of the head the wiry "cayuse" breaks into his easy lope, and away go horse and rider to their appointed station on the flank of the great drove.

The others soon follow, camp is broken, the wagon securely packed ready for the road, and the work of the day commences. The cattle seem to know what is coming. On the edges of their scattered masses the steers lift their heads and gaze, half stupidly, half frightened, at the flying horsemen; as the flanks are turned they begin closing in toward one another, moving up in little groups to a common centre. Now and then a steer or some young bull, more headstrong or more terrified than his comrades, breaks away and canters off clumsily over the prairie. In a moment he is pursued, headed off, turned, and driven in toward the herd again. As they "close in mass"—to use an apt military phrase—"rounded up" on all sides by the swift-riding cow-boys, they are gently urged onward by the drivers in the rear, until the whole herd is slowly moving forward, feeding as they go, in a loose wide column, headed toward the break in the mountain that indicates the mouth of the canon through which it is to pass.

Gradually the prairie is crossed; quietly and gently the nervous brutes are crowded more closely together; two or three of the men gallop on ahead to the opening of the pass, guarded by two cone-shaped mounds like redoubts thrown out to protect the entrance to the fastnesses of the mountains, in order to head off stragglers and to turn the leaders of the herd into the narrow trail that runs in between the high, tree-covered, rocky walls of the canon. So! so o-o! gently calling, quietly and patiently urging, the drivers bunch the horned multitude into one almost compact mass. So-o-o! So! gently! gently! push, boys, push in from both sides, curb your horses, keep them quiet. So! so! drive slowly from the rear, press on slowly, yet firmly, until the head of the herd enters the pass.

Patter! patter! patter! the rushing, confused roars of hundreds of hoofs striking the hard road bed, a queer sound, filling the air with a low, yet penetrating noise, like the falling of millions of hailstones on dry leaves, not the heavy and sharp ringing tramp of iron-shod horses, but a shuffling, soft, although distinct marked muffled rolling, something like that produced by the distant passage of a heavily laden freight train. Slowly, irresistibly onward through the wild canon—the frowning walls of sandstone and gigantic pines towering on one side, on the other and below, rushing and foaming over its rough bed, the river—pushing forward like a stream of liquid lava from some vomiting crater, long drawn out in a crowded, dense column on the narrow, winding trail, moves the mighty herd. A thick, smoke-like cloud of yellow dust—through which the sunlight breaking lights up the tangle of horns, swaying and tossing in the distance like foam cresting the angry billlows of some dark, storm-lashed torrent—hovers above; a heavy, sweetish odor fills the air; and mingling with the pattering rush of the hoofs and the roar of the stream comes the occasional booming bellow of some frightened steer.

Very slowly and cautiously the herd moves forward; sometimes there is a halt in front; those in the rear crowd up more closely; very gently, and with soothing cries, the experienced cow-boys urge them on again. It is ticklish work, for a momentary panic may drive scores of them down the precipitous sides of the mountain. Already this morning an unfortunate steer, pushed in a sudden, panicky rush of his companions over the edge of the trail, has fallen down into the foaming torrent, and been dashed to death on the jagged rocks a hundred feet below. Riding slowly in the rear, look along the trail and over the backs of the advancing cattle up the canon ahead. Sometimes the road descends until the stream licks the earth at its side, spreading in little shallow pools across it, sometimes cutting through it, as it curves abruptly around some point of rocks, only to recross it again further on.

And now the canon widens, and, succeeding the high walls and great trees, its sides gradually merge into gently rising, grass-covered slopes; the river too is broader, its surface shining like polished silver, and betraying its onward movement only by an occasional soft ripple and low lap-lap of the water against its overhanging banks, from which, breathing out the sweet fragrance of thousands of newly opened buds, the wild rose bushes hang down their slender branches. Away up the slopes, dancing and nodding their pretty heads in the soft breeze, the gayly colored wild flowers—yellow sunflowers, daisies, blue harebells—mingle their bright hues, melting into one another on the distant round hill-tops, covering them as with a carpet of the softest velvet.

Let the herd move more easily now, drifting slowly along, and opening its ranks a little, so as to enable the hungry brutes to crop at the fresh juicy grass as they go; you have leisure to open your saddle-bags and take a little lunch, *sur le pouce*, and a "swig" of whisky and water, if you have any. Or you can light your pipe as you let your bridle fall on your cayuse's neck, and lounge in your saddle, folding your arms, and resting your elbows on the flat, round top of the high pommel, keeping, however, a watchful eye on your charges lest some adventurous two-year-old wander away from the drove and lose himself in the deep coulees or ravines that, cutting through the rounded spurs of the hills, run down to the edge of the trail. Although the sun is now high in the heavens, and pours down the full power of his rays, the breeze tempers the heat, and there rises no blinding, choking dust from the soft grass, except a little cloud now and then where some tyrannic bull or surly steer widens the space about him by a short, vicious charge at some encroaching comrades. The afternoon wears slowly away, the herd constantly advancing, except for a short halt now and again at some inviting spot, where the grass grows luxuriantly or the stream crosses. The hills are smaller, there are wide openings between them, and soon a broad plain, rich in the marvellous color of its shifting light and shade, and covered with brown waving grass and great patches of bluish-gray sage brush, stretches to the far horizon, flat and apparently level as a billiard table, full of promise of rest and refreshment for the hot and tired beasts.—R. F. ZOGBAUM, in *Harper's Magazine.*

Bartholdi's Big Girl.

THE PREJUDICES MET BY A CANVASSER FOR THE PEDESTAL FUND.

The Bartholdi pedestal fund is nearly complete. The statue has arrived and soon New York harbor will be graced by the most magnificent colossal statue the world has ever seen. "Liberty Enlightening the World!" What a priceless blessing personal liberty is. It is the shrine at which people, ground under the heel of tyranny in the older worlds, worship with a fervency that Americans can scarcely realize; it is a principle for which Nihilists willingly die the death of dogs; and fit and proper it is that at the very entrance of the Bay of New York this emblematic statue should flash a welcome to the world.

The press is entitled to the credit of this achievement. Mr. Philip Beers, who has been making a circuit of the country on behalf of the Pedestal fund, says that the fund will certainly be raised, as the *World* does not know the world *fail*.

Mr. Beers says that he has found the most pronounced generosity among those of foreign birth. They seem more appreciative of liberty than do our native born. Moreover, among some a strange prejudice seems to exit.

"Prejudice? In what particular?"

"I have ever found that however meritorious a thing may be, thousands of people will inevitably be prejudiced against it. I have spent most of my life on the road and I know the American people 'like a book.' In 1879 a personal misfortune illustrated this prevailing prejudice. I was very ill, had suffered for several years with headache, fickle appetite, dreadful backache, cramp, hot head, cold hands and feet and a general break down of the system. I dragged myself back to New York, seeking the best professional treatment. It so happens that among my relatives is a distinguished physician who upbraided me roundly for preaching so much about my case. Finally, with some spirit, I remarked to him:

'"Sir, you know that much of your professional wisdom is pretense. You are controlled by prejudice. You cannot reach a case like mine and you know it, can you?"'

"I had him; and he finally conceded the point, for it was bright's disease of the kidneys which had prostrated me, and the schoolmen admit they cannot cure it. Having cured myself, however, in 1879, and not having seen a sick day since, my relative finely admitted that Warner's safe cure, which accomplished this result, was really a wonderful preparation. Had President Rutter, of the Central-Hudson used it, I am certain he would be alive to-day, for he could not have been in a worse condition then I was."

"I have found similar prejudices among all classes concerning even so laudable a scheme as this pedestal fund."

Mr. Beers's experience and the recent death of President Rutter, of the Central-Hudson railroad, of an extreme kidney disorder, proves that the physicians have no real power over such diseases, and indicates the only course one should pursue if, as the late Dr. Willard Parker says, headache, sickness of the stomach, dropsical swellings, back ache, dark and offensive fluids, prematurely impaired eyesight, loss of strength and energy occur, for they unmistakably indicate a fatal result, if not promptly arrested.

"Yes, sir-ee, every cent needed for pedestal will be raised. Of course it will be a great triumph for the *World*, but would it not have been an eternal disgrace had our people failed to provide for this pedestal?"

A lady not a resident of Lisbon, D. T., had a house and lot there, and the city ordered her to build a sidewalk by it. She neglected or refused to build it, and the city constructed the walk and sent her a bill for $100. She waxed wroth, had the house torn down and taken away on the cars, and she then informed the city authoritses they might have the old lot.

A new fish, the cherna, belonging to the halibut family, has made its appearance in the Gulf of Mexico.

Dr. C. H. Hughes, the alienest, says that cholera is essentially a disease of the nervous system.

An English paper says Terry and Irving will soon marry.

Short Talks With Boys.

"I am a farmer's son and am not satisfied with my surroundings."

This paragraph or a portion of it is certain to be found in four out of every five letters received from the country, and it is a matter which should be investigated. Our statesmen and journalists and philanthropists are continually praising agriculture as a vocation, and the idea that the farmer is independent and happy prevails in every story of rural life.

What has dissatisfied farmer's sons? Why is it that so many of them want to leave the farm for any work that will bring them a living? In most cases the trouble will be found with the farmer instead of his son

It is a curious position in which an old fashioned farmer and his son are placed. The old man is content with some improvements on the ideas of fifty years ago. He can't see why any one should want anything better than bare floors, Windsor chairs and cowhide boots. He would as soon go to meeting without a collar as with one. He "raythor likes" the music of an organ, but if he buys an organ he won't feel like building that addition to the barn. He can't really see how any one can sit down and get interested in books, and why Henry and William should want "real cloth" collars and cuffs is a deep conundrum. When 8 o'clock comes he gets ready for bed, and he can't see how the boys and girls can "abear" company who keeps them up until 10. The farm is conducted after the fashion of a quarter of the last century. The house may be painted once in five years, but the chances are that it is allowed to go ten. The barns have needed repairs for years past, but it is cheaper to lose a ton of hay by the leaks than to buy new shingles. The fences are rotting down, but next Winter will be a good time to split rails. There are half a dozen panes of glass needed about the house, but if the broken lights were renewed they might be smashed again. The democrat wagon has been "about worn out" for the last five years, and that's the reason for not having it painted. The harnesses will hardly hold together, but they must answer for another year. The boys are held to "serve their time," like so many slaves or convicts, and the amount of cash finding its way into their pockets yearly would not keep a bootblack in stock to do business.

Is the picture overdrawn? I can add twenty per cent to the strength of each assertion and then not exceed the truth.

And now what's the matter with farmers' boys? They live in a new world—the father in an old one. No matter how little schooling they have had, they are better educated then he is. No matter if the father refuses to do more than subscribe for a weekly paper, his boys are fairly posted on the daily happenings all over the world. He wants to farm after old ideas—they after new ones. He got along without knowing whether England was east or west of the United States—without grammar, orthography, or being able to more than write his name—without collars or cuffs or neckties—without books or papers or amusements, and he is quite certain that the boys can do the same.

The number of farmers' sons who are leaving home, either with a half-hearted consent, or running away, is greater than you dream of. They flock to the towns and cities to learn trades; to accept of menial positions; to take any work to pay their way and prevent the necessity of returning to farm work.

The farmer who realizes this must ask himself where the blame lies, and then seek a remedy. Is there a remedy? Let us see.

In the first place farmers' sons are overworked. There is no doubt that the farmer is, too, but that doesn't alter the case. When you rout a boy of 14, 16, or 18 out of bed at 4:30 or five o'clock in the morning, and work him till 7 or half-past, you are making a white slave of him. You not only peril his health, but you deform his body. That's the case of so many sons of farmers being lop-shouldered, bow-backed or otherwise deformed, and the origin can be traced to over-exertion while growing.

There isn't a farm in this country on which the hours of labor couldn't be shortened to ten hours without causing a loss of $25 per year. If ten hours are enough for a ditch-digger it is all that a farmer's son should be called upon to endure. If there are two hours between 6 o'clock and darkness on a Summer's evening the boy can take up a book or paper, or put it to good use some other way. As it is now, he knows he is expected to slave from daylight till dark, and when night comes he is weary in body and aggravated in spirit.

And the remedy is not altogether in shortening the hours of work. The boys must have things to interest and amuse them. They want books, magazines and newspapers. If there's a chance to fix up a bowling alley let the boys go ahead and make one. The game of bowls is a healthy exercise and furnishes plenty of sport. If one of the boys has a taste for music help him along with it. Let him have a fiddle, accordion, organ, or whatever instrument he feels he can bring music out of. Both boys and girls should be encouraged to sing. To this end they should be encouraged to get up singing classes, which might meet around from house to house. A young people's social club, to meet in the same manner, would prove very interesting.

The farm can be made pleasanter than the work-shop—the farm-house as full of comfort and happiness as any home in the city. When this takes place the farmer's son will not be the young man he is. He will be jovial, content and enthusiastic. He will be able to appear well in any society, to converse with any one on the topics of the day, and be will have some future outside of the day in and day out toil which is crooking his spine and thickening up his brains.—*M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.*

A tree resembling the cedar, but with foliage so full of combustible oil that it goes off like a flash on the application of a match, is one of the wonders of Nevada. Within five minutes a beautiful green tree, with spreading branches, is changed into a charred and blackened trunk.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

THE COLUMBIAN.



G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE, 26, 1885.

A hail storm passed over portions of Virginia on Saturday afternoon.

Ex-Minister Lowell arrived at Boston on Saturday last on his return from England.

Postmaster General Vilas on Wednesday appointed twenty-two persons as post office inspectors, among whom were two from Pennsylvania.

Among the bills that the Governor signed on Tuesday was that of $62,500 for the Danville Insane Asylum and $100,000 for the State Normal Schools.

Gen. W. H. Davis of Doylestown Pa. editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, was appointed by the President on Tuesday to be Pension Agent at Philadelphia, vice A. Wilson Norris, suspended.

There was a general dismissal in the treasury department on Wednesday. Fourteen clerks in the Second Controller's office, and eighteen messengers were the victims. Their salaries range from $1000 to $1400.

President Cleveland has been invited to be present at the Competitive Military exercises to be held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia during the encampment of National soldiers there from June 27th to July 6th,

A mine in north Ashland caught fire the begining of this week. All efforts to put the fire out have failed. It is now proposed to flood the mine. Should this be done there will be a suspension of work for about nine months.

The old post-office building at St Louis collapsed on Sunday morning. About 600 hogsheads of sugar was stored on the basement floor, which caused the building to fall. The loss is estimated at from $40,000, to $50,000.

Dr. Cyrus Edson lectured Monday evening before the American Society of Public Analysis, in Brooklyn, on the late scourge of typhoid fever in Plymouth, Pa. He said the pollution of the mountain streams which supply the town with water was the prime cause of the disease. The streets were unclean, and disinfectants were unknown until the malady made its appearance. Such an epidemic could only be regarded as a national disgrace.

Sunday was the longest day of the year, the time between sunrise and sunset being fifteen hours. This is known as the summer solstice, since for several days both before and after very sleight change in the length of the days occurs, and the sun is said to "stand still" with reference to his declination. For fifteen days, including Sunday, the sun rose at the same minute and it set at the same minute for four days. Although there was no change in the minute of rising from the 7th instant, there was a change of five minutes in the time of setting during the same period.

Secretary Whitney's predicament in regard to the Dolphin is not the most pleasant that an official could find himself in. There is no longer a question about the vessel being good for nothing. But most of the money was paid for her before the Secretary got into office, and it is feared that the contract drrwn up in the Robeson-Chandler-Roach style with the express purpose of covering a swindle, will compel the acceptance of the ship and the payment of the full price. Under a Republican administration the Dolphin would be highly valued as a craft that would stand unlimited repairing, but if Secretary Whitney is compelled to take her he will be puzzled to know what to do with her.—*Ex.*

The Hon. Hugh Mackin, member of the Legislature from the Sixth District, Philadelphia was surprised when he received a letter from the Secretary of the Committee of St. Francis' Catholic Parish, of Clearfield, Clearfield County, Pa., requesting him to call immediately and take possession of his house and lot. During the latter days of the session of the Legislature Mr. Mackin was approached by a friend from Clearfield who intended to let him into a good thing. This consisted of shares in a drawing for the benefit of the church. Mr. Mackin paid $5 and took five tickets. One was disposed of to Mr. George McGowen, another to Mr. George Morgan. Mr. John Donohue took one, and the last went to Mr. J. McCaffrey, of the Sixteenth District. Mr. Mackin reserved ticket No. 476 for himself, which proved to be the lucky number.

There is a movement to connect Decoration Day with Arbor Day. In this latitude, says the Reading *Times*, as in that of New York, where the movement originated, the last of May is too late for the successful planting of deciduous trees. But a tree planted on Arbor Day in memory of some fallen soldier could be dedicated on Decoration Day and the land would be dotted all over with living memories of the patriotic dead. The Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York has issued a circular recomending the practice, and the State Forestry Association has furnished every Post with a pamphlet published by the government giving brief directions as to planting and other matter that will be helpful and instructive The proposition did not come early enough for general adoption this year, but preparation can be made for another spring, when the beautiful custom of commemorative planting can be established for all time. It would be a good idea to do something of this kind in this State. In addition to the commemorative feature, which alone should commend the project, it would, in an indirect way, help to call attention to the advantages of more general attention to forest culture. A white oak will endure as long as a shaft of marble; and the living monument will continue to grow in dignity, and impressiveness until its age is counted by centuries.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.



The gift of France to the United States arrived on the French steamer Isere, at New York on the 17th inst. It is a statue of "Liberty enlightening the World", and is the largest figure ever made. It will stand in New York Harbor on Bedloe's Island. A grand reception was given the Isere on Saturday, in which there was the greatest display of shipping ever witnessed there. The pedestal for the statue is in course of erection, and a fund of nearly $80,000 has been raised by the New York *World* by subscriptions from all over the country.

A Maniac With a Knife.

David Williams, an industrious miner, of Wilkes Barre, joined the Salvation Army about a month ago. He attended the meetings regularlyand became so infatuated that he had to quit work. His mind is affected. Tuesday morning he attempted to kill his little grandchild, Mamie Jones. He said the Lord told him in the night that if he wanted to save sinners he would have to make a sacrifice. An innocent babe would but answer the purpose. He accordingly went to the house of his daughter and requested to see little Mamie. When the child was brought to him he requested her to take a walk with him. The child, only four years old, accompanied her grandfather to his home. The crazy Salvationist then took her up in the garret and tied her to a table. He returned to the kitchen to get a butcher-knife with which to quarter his grandchild, when her screams attracted the attention of her grandmother, who rushed up stairs and saved the little girl from a horrible death. Williams' plans became frustrated, he became violent, and rushing out in the street with a big butcher-knife in his hands, he made a plunge at every one he met. Men, women and children ran before him as though he were a mad dog. Reaching his daughter's house he made a break for her with his knife and succeeded in inflicting a severe gash in her arm. The injured woman made her escape into a room and locked the door. The maniac then stabbed a neighbor's boy, who was sitting on the front stoop. The neighborhood was now greatly excited and four stalwart policemen, arriving on the scene, succeeded in capturing the lunatic after much difficulty. He is now in jail.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1885.

An eminent French Statesman when asked how he accomplished such a prodigious amount of work each day, replied, "by doing one thing after another." President Cleveland seems to understand this art as well as if he were its inventor. He examines all the papers in each and every case that comes before him. He will act on all the cases only as he reaches them in the course of his personal examination. It seems as if he had an almost endless job before him, but it is his way, and he seems determined to go as he has begun. The candidate who depends largely or entirely on verbal recommendations or influence of outside parties will certainly get left. The cases largely depend upon the kind of papers that are filed, and the President holds responsible parties who recommend a man to a strict account.

It is to be feared that in the discussion of appointments to office, the great and silent reform work which the new administration is carrying on may be overlooked. Though less than four months in office, and laboring under great disadvantages, the public plunderers are being attacked and routed at every point. Stealing of the public domain has been to a considerable extent stopped, though much remains to be done. Secretary Lamar has proved the worst enemy the railway land-grabbers have ever met, and he has had the earnest support of Gen. Sparks, the new Land Commissioner. It is safe to say that no more unearned grants will be patented to the railroad monopolists, and that as much as possible of the land already stolen in one way or another will be recovered and thrown open for settlement. The great Maxwell grant is only one of a series enormous frauds which have been perpetrated through collusion between the claimants, the territorial land of officers, and the rings of Department officials. There is every reason to expect that this whole system of plundering will now be broken up.

Hon. Geo, Jelks who has just been appointed assistant Secretary of the Interior and given special charge of all cases for the forfeiture of land grants, shows that this work is to be undertaken in no half-hearted way. While on the Judiciary Committee of the House Mr. Jelks showed himself to be a thorough lawyer and his argument before the electoral commission was not inferior to the efforts of the great lawyers of National reputation Carpenter Black and Merrick who vainly tried to meet conspiracy with logic in that deplorable crisis.

Mr. Whitney the new Secretary of the Navy is steadily growing in popularity with good men of all parties. Both the Navy and the country hail him as a deliverer from the regime of rings and corruption that has preyed upon the country since the war and left our coasts in a defenseless condition. The exposure of the Dolphin fraud will be to the Naval establishment of as great importance as were the Star Route exposures to the Post Office department.

The action of the Post Master General regarding the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy is very significant. It will be remembered that the Republican majority in the Senate forced the passage of a bill giving $400,000 to the Pacific steamship company for carrying the mails. Mr. Vilas finds that there is no need of paying more for carrying ocean mails than is now paid. Since the act of Congress is not mendatory but merely gives permission to spend the money. The Post Master, will, with the approval of the President, take no action in the matter, but remit the subject to Corgress for more explicit legislation. It is not probable that the Republican agents of the lobby in the Senate will be able to again pass the bill and the sum of $400,000 will be saved to the tax payer.

Alas, Too True!

Senator Kennedy of Philadelphia is disgusted and declares his intention to have nothing more to do with office or active political work. He has unquestionably acted the part of a faithful State Senator during his term just closed.

Unfortunately there is too much cause for high minded men to become tired of politics and holding legislative office. There was a time, and we well remember it, when the voters made their own selections and generally succeeded in securing Senators and Representatives of the right stamp. But the general rule is now, and for years has been, the election of professional tricksters and corruptionists.

But few men who mean strictly honorable business are willing to comply with the conditions of election to either branch of Assembly, which is to make nominations by buying up delegates to nominating conventions and in closely contested districts to go among voters of the lowest degrees and resort to every imaginable way to win them. It is an open secret that a very large percentage of our "sovereign people," including the wearers of good clothes and movers in respectable society are always "on the make" and ready to be bought like pigs and calves in the market. We venture to say that fully thirty-two per cent. of all the Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives spend fully the amounts of their salaries to win their nomination and election, and "to make themselves whole" they join the band of jobbers and corruptionists at the State Capitol, and the right minded, conscientious and honest ones cannot fail to find them out because they have eyes and ears as well as common sense.

The real trouble is with the home voters themselves. If public opinion could be brought back to a more healthy state, we would hear but little if any more of the disgraceful trading and bargaining and buying up among nominating delegates in conventions. The prevailing doctrine of "everything fair in politics" is infamous and damnable. We firmly believe that the politicial fraud and swindler cannot be anything else than a social and business fraud and swindler. The one who by any sharp methods will steal a vote, would only refrain from stealing a pocket book because he fears the penitentiary. The individual who is capable of telling a bareface politicial lie is a liar in any other relation to the community. No honest man can be dishonest in politics.

We know men who would be willing, at the fair compensation which the law provides, to serve in the Legislature, and who would truly and faithfully represent the best interests of the community, but who will not resort to the methods necessary to assure success, and these remain in private life.

The evils to which we refer are much more serious in the large cities than in the rural districts. It is a notorious truth that, as a rule, only the professional beats, corruptionists and barefaced frauds stand any chance to win legislative seats from Philadelphia constituencies, and it is not at all surprising that when a Kennedy coon gets in among the coteries of Philadelphia skunks he can't stand the odor with which the Legislative atmosphere is impregnated. If only the solid, intelligent business men would take hold of primary elections and run them in the interest of public decency, and act the part of independent men by voting solid against offensive nominations, the evil would soon be cured. But as long as the citizens permit the roosters and dead beats to run the party machinery, and continue to vote merely as party automatons, so long will corruption and fraud continue to prevail in the Legislature.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

We heartily endorse the above. What the writer says of the Legislature is unfortunately applicable to almost every political office.

The New Marriage Law.

FULL TEXT OF THE LAW REGULATING MARRIAGES AFTER OCTOBER 1.

The following is the full text of the new Marriage act:

That from and after the first day of October, 1885, no person within this Commonwealth shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose from the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in the county where the marriage is performed, which said license shall be in form as follows, to-wit:

State of Pennsylvania, County of—, ss.: To any Minister of the Gospel, Justice of the Peace or other officers or persons authorized by law to solemnize marriages:

You are hereby authorized to join together in the holy state of matrimony, according to the rights and ceremonies of your church, society or religious denomination and the law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, A—B— and C—D—

Given under my hand and seal of the Orphans' Court of said county of— at—, this—day of—, Anno Domini one thousand—. Clerk.

For which said license the clerk shall receive the sum of fifty cents.

The license shall have appended to it two certificates, numbered to correspond with the said license (one marked original and one marked duplicate), which shall be in form as follows:

I,—, hereby certify, that on the—day of—, one thousand—, at—, —and —were by me united in marriage in accordance with license issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of—county, Pennsylvania, numbered—.

Signed,

Minister of the gospel, Justice of the Peace or Alderman.

And the certificates marked "original" shall by the person solemnizing the marriage be given to the persons married, and the certificates marked "duplicate" shall be returned to the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the proper county, as provided in section 4 of this act: Provided, that in all cases in which the parties intend solemnizing their marriages themselves no such marriage shall take place until the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the proper county shall certify their right so to do in a declaration in the following form:

To A—B— and C. D—.

Legal evidence having been furnished to me in accordance with the act of Assembly, approved the—day of—, 1885, this certifies that I am satisfied that there is no legal impediment to you joining yourselves together in marriage. A—B—, Clerk.

And in lieu of the certificate above given there shall be appended to such decloration two certificates, in the following form:

We hereby certify that on the —day of —, 18—, we united ourselves in marriage at —, in the county of —, having first obtained from the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county a declaration that he was satisfied that there were no existing legal impediments to our so doing. A— B— C— D—

We, the undersigned, were present at the solemnization of the marriage of A— B— and C— D—, as set forth in the foregoing certificate. D— E— E— F—

SECTION 2. The Clerk of said Court shall procure at the cost of the proper county and keep a suitable book in his office and among his records, to be called the marriage license docket, in which he shall make a complete record of the issuing of said licenses and all the matters which he shall be required to ascertain relative to the rights of said parties to obtain said licenses, together with their ages and residences.

SECTION 3. The Clerk of said Court shall inquire of the party applying for license as aforesaid on oath or affirmation relative to the legality of said contemplated marriage, and if there shall be no legal impediment thereto then he shall grant such marriage license, and if any of the persons intending to marry by virtue of said license shall be under twenty-one years of age the consent of their parents or guardians shall be personally given before said Clerk, or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested by two adult witnesses, and the signature of said parent or guardian shall be properly acknowledged before a Notary Public or other officer competent under the law to receive acknowledgments, which said certificate and oath shall be filed of record in said office, and entry of same shall be made by said clerk on the marriage license docket as a part of the records of the issuing of said license, and for which he shall receive as his fee the sum of fifty cents in addition to the marriage license fee, and if any clerk of any said courts shall in any other manner issue or sign any marriage license he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding $1,000 to and for the use of the party aggrieved.

SECTION 4. The certificate provided for marked duplicate in section one of this act shall by the persons solemnizing said marriage be returned duly signed by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court who issued the license within thirty days after the solemnizing of said marriage, and the said Clerk upon the reception of any certificate as provided for herein shall immediately enter the same on the docket where the marriage license of said persons is recorded, or if the marriage be solemnized by the parties themselves the certificates of such marriage shall be signed by them, attested by two witnesses and filed with said Clerk aforesaid, and said certificate shall be filed among the records of his office, and every minister, justice or other person who shall neglect or refuse to transmit said certificate to said Clerk within the time prescribed by this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of $50, and the Clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make such record without any additional fee shall also forfeit and pay the sum of $50, said fines and forfeitures to be for the use of the county in which said marriage license was issued.

SECTION 5. If any minister, Justice or any other officer or person shall solemnize the marriage ceremony or shall be attesting witnesses to the same within this Commonwealth without said persons having first obtained the proper license as herein-before mentioned and set forth, he or they so officiating or attesting shall forfeit and pay the sum of $100 to and for the use of the county in which said marriage was solemnized.

SECTION 6. A certified copy of the record of said marriage license and certificate, under the hand of said Clerk and seal of said court, shall be received in all the courts of this Commonwealth as prima facie evidence of said marriage between the parties therein named.

SECTION 7. Any fine or forfeiture arising to the county or any party, person or persons in consequence of the violation of any of the preceding sections of this act shall be recovered by an action of debt in the name of the said party, persons or county as plaintiffs in the same manner as other debts are recoverable by law, with the usual costs, in any court of record in any county of this Commonwealth in which the defendant or defendants shall be found.

SECTION 8. Section 2 of the act of February 14, 1730, entitled "A supplement to the act for preventing clandestine marriages," be and the same is hereby repealed and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Soldiers' Burial Law.

The following act passed at the recent session of the legislature authorizing and requiring the county commissoners of each county in the state to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons in each township and ward of their county at the expense of the county to look after, bury and provide a headstone for the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion or any preceeding war, and shall hereafter die in their county, leaving insufficient means to defray the burial expenses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penna. in General Assembly met and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners, of each county of the State, to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons in each township and ward in their county, other than those prescibed by law, for the care of paupers and the custody of criminals, to look after and cause to be buried in a decent and respectable manner in any cemetery or burial ground within this State, other than those used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead, at an expense to their county not exceeding thirty-five dollars, the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion or any preceeding war, and shall hereafter die in their county, leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses. And the persons so appointed shall hold their office at the pleasure of the county commissioners and shall serve without compensation.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the persons so appointed in each township and ward in each county before assuming the charge and expense of the burial of the body of any soldier, sailor or marine in their township or ward, under the provisions of this act, to first satisfy themselves by a careful inquiry into and examination of all the circumstances in the case of the deceased soldier, sailor or marine, whose body they are called upon to bury, served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion or any preceding war and was honorably discharged and died in their township or ward, leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses, whereupon if they are satisfied that such facts exist they shall take charge of the body of such deceased soldier, sailor or marine, and cause it to be buried in the manner mentioned in the first section of this act, and thereupon they shall immediately report their action in the case to the county commissioners of their county setting forth the facts ascertained by them, together with the name, rank and command to which such deceased soldier, sailor or marine belonged at the time of his discharge, the date of his discharge, the character of his occupation immediately preceding his death, the date of his death and place of his burial, also an accurately itemized statement of expenses incurred in and about such burial, which report shall be duly attested by three reputable persons of full age residing in the township or ward in which such deceased soldier, sailor or marine died, knowing the fact that such deceased soldier, sailor or marine died without sufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county of this State, upon receiving the reports and statements of expenses from their appointees under the provisions of this act, to transcribe in a book to be kept for the purpose all the facts contained in such reports and statements, and to draw warrants upon the treasurer of their county for the payment of such expenses not exceeding however the said sum of thirty-five dollars on each body buried in accordance with the provisions of this act, to be paid out of the fund of the county and such warrants shall be made payable to the persons appointed under the provisions of this act, to be paid out of the fund of the county and such warrants shall be made payable to the persons appointed under the provisions of this act who shall have buried the bodies for which the warrants are to be so drawn.

SECTION 4. It shall also be the duty of the county commissioners of each county in this State upon the death of any soldier, sailor or marine within their county, who shall be buried under the provisions of this act to cause a headstone to be placed at the head of the grave of each deceased soldier, sailor or marine, containing his name and if possible the organization to which he belonged or in which he served, to be of such material and design as they may deem suitable, and the expense for the same shall be paid out of the funds of the county in which such soldier, sailor or marine died. Provided, however, That the expense shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars for such headstone, and the county commissioners of each county acting under this section shall draw a warrant on the treasurer of their county for the payment of such expense in favor of the party or parties furnishing such headstone.

Fourth of July Excursions.

For the benefit of those who would enjoy the great national holiday in visiting friends or making short excursions to attractive points, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return until the 6th, between all stations on its lines, comprising the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Potomac, Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Northern Central, West Jersey, and Camden and Atlantic railroads.

Council Proceedings.

Council met in special session at 8 o'clock, Friday evening, June 20th.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the matter of the application of property owners on Centre Street with reference to putting down an extension to sewer in and up Centre Street, and such other business as might properly be brought up.

Mr. Isaiah Hagenbuch offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That C. W. Miller, R. C. Neal and others be and are hereby authorized to lay a sewer on Centre St., and parts of Fifth and Iron Sts., under supervision of the town authorities, and the cost thereof, without interest be paid the said parties in three equal payments. Time to commence from the time the sewer is completed Ayes and nays called for by Mr. Sterling. Ayes, Moyer, Sharpless, Hagenbuch and Rupert, 4 votes.

Nays, Sterling, Sterner and Rosenstock, 3 votes, carried.

Tax rates proposed for next meeting are as follows: Mr. Rosenstock proposed a 10 mill rate, Sterner 9 and Sharpless 11.

Mr. Rosenstock, in offering a 10 mill rate reserved that all Bonds becoming due during the year, with interest thereon, and interest on bonds outstanding shall be paid and that the balance of the tax be used as the Council may from time to time direct, provided the 10 mill rate be accepted.

On motion adjourned to meet on Monday evening, June 29th at 8 o'clock.

New Rates of Postage.

On July 1st the following important changes will be made in the rates of postage:

1. Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

2. All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency, to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at the rate of one cent per pound, or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid.

3. The weight of all single-rate letters is increased from one-half of one ounce each, or fraction thereof, to one ounce each, or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.

4. A special stamp, of the value of ten cents, may be issued, which, when attached to a letter in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,000 population or over, according to the Federal census, within the carrier limit of any delivery office, or within one mile of the post-office coming within the provisions of this law, which may, in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office; that such specially stamped letters shall be delivered between 7 a. m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the person to whom the letter is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt; that messengers are to be paid 80 per cent. of the face value of all the stamps received and recorded in a month, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person for such service shall not exceed $30 per month, and provided further that the regulations for the delivery of these specially stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters, as provided by existing laws or regulations.

Catawissa.

The new house of Hon. F. L. Shuman is being pushed toward completion as rapidly as possible. He will soon be able again to move into his new house, which has been placed on the foundation of the burned one.

There is somewhat of a falling off of church attendance, owing to the hot weather. They are fair weather Christians.

The reservoir is being rapidly completed, and till then the people will be supplied with water directly from the springs at the mountain. There are quite a number of people who are taking advantage to get plenty of good water at moderate rates.

Where is the street sprinkler? Ought there not something be done to stop this dust upon our streets. Do not our business men think it will pay to sprinkle the streets?

Strawberries are selling on our streets at from 8 to 20 cents a quart.

We have a few men in this place, who, for contemptible meanness, go beyond the wildest conceptions. They imagine that no difference what prices they fix or what they do, that no man dare say anything, just because they possess a few cents, which perhaps, is in some one else's name. This is a free country and liberty of speech is our grandest right, but they think that it is not and do everything they can to injure the reputation and character of upright citizens to answer their mean ends. We are glad to say that they are not plenty.

We are glad to notice that canvassing for the offices has not been much resorted to this Summer and hope the time will come when a man need not spend a small fortune to obtain an office, but that the people will not tolerate a man for an officer who travels for votes. "Let the office seek the man and not the man the office," should be the motto of the citizens.

Diphtheria in this place is confined to a few families and there should be used the utmost caution to prevent its spread, as it is one of our most dangerous diseases.

The fishing party consisting of Messrs. Rhawn, Gilbert, Smith, etc., who intend camping on the island, expect a grand time, fishing and boating.

There was a good attendance at Quaker meeting on Sunday last. Eminent preachers from abroad were here. The building was built about 1787 and stands in a grove of ancient forest trees, telling us of the mighty monarchs of the forest who once occupied the place where now the dim and hum of busy trade and manufacture is now being carried on.

Where is the grand parade for the fourth of July? Will not some enterprising citizen start the ball rolling and give us something worthy of the grand day?

Mrs. Nancy Kline, mother of M. V. B. Kline, died last week and was buried last Tuesday in Greenwood cemetery. She had a very sudden death, being as well as usual in the evening and a corpse in the morning. The cause of her death is supposed to be heart disease.

A Wife's Expenses.

Many married men blunder in the management of home expenses, although not one bridegroom in a thousand, standing proudly at the altar with the woman of his choice, would believe the thing possible were some truth telling prophet to whisper to him: "In one, or in two, or in five years your wife will want money for needful expenses, personal to herself, or for your common advantage and comfort, and will shrink from asking you for it, lest you should upbraid her for extravagance, or chide her for folly. What a blush would mount the cheek of an ingenuous, well-meaning young man at such an aspersion! He is quick to resent it. Nevertheless, in half the homes in the country, because the husband holds the funds and the wife must ask for her share, there is exasperation, there is false shame, there is undreamed of distress. And the trouble springs not out of penurious men (for men are usually open-handed, generous, and anxious to treat their wives and daughters with liberality), but has its genesis in a mistaken principal at the beginning. Indulgence, liberality and generosity are terms wholly inapplicable to the situation when we are speaking of the relations of husband and wife. The one does not dispense an alms; the other does not accept a charity. They are partners in the business of life. It is his part to do the providing, and hers to look after the use of the provisions. He attends to the out-door economy; she to that of the interior; economy being taken in its root-sense of systematic government. "In true marriage lies no equal not unequal;" yet there can be nothing but the farce of equality where the wife must account to the husband for every dime, and the husband, forgetful of the consideration due his wife, allows her to be fretted and worried, worn to shreds, and subject to petty mortifications, because five days out of seven she is the possessor of an empty purse. Entire openness and confidence as to the resources of the firm, a definite and exact method of keeping household accounts, and a recognition that bricks cannot be made without straw, and that a certain approximating annual expense must be proportioned to the position the family occupies in the community, would so far bring in a millenium in American homes.—*Ex.*

Hetlerville.

Hiram Eveland Agent for the best celebrated Johnson mowers and harvesters reports having a reasonable good success. The machine is a very fine one it does not need a recomend ation for they recomend themselves.

The day laborers are leaning over the fence looking at the grain and singing "In this wheat by and by."

W. E. Mowry and sisters paid a visit to their relatives over the river on Saturday and Sunday the 13th and 14th they report a very good time.

On last Tuesday evening the 9th Mr. John Mowry was taken by a surprise, while walking on the porch he saw some one coming down the road and when he came near enough he recognized it to be his own brother who has been absent from him for just forty years, a joyful meeting that was.

TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

DEAFNESS and how I cure it, by one who was for 28 years. A successful home treatment. Address, T. S. PAGE, No. 128 East 26th St., New York. June 12-4w d

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABL

Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Hemlock township, in said county, on

Saturday, August 1, 1885,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the undivided six-sevenths interest, late of Benjamin Bomboy, deceased, in the following described real estate, to-wit:

A valuable farm situate in Hemlock township, on the public road leading from Buckhorn to Jerseytown, about one mile from Buckhorn, bounded by lands of David Wagner, Evan Thomas, Mathias Heller, (now William Rambo, and William Ivey estate) Isaac Wagner (now Philip Stroup,) John Miller and David Wagner containing

112 ACRES,

and one hundred and fifty-nine perches, more or less.

The improvements are a

Two Story Frame House,

a spring house over a never-failing spring of water, a hen house, a large bank barn, about 60 by 40 feet, a good granery, wagon house, hog house, cider house and corn crib. A well of water at the house and one also at the barn.

The land is divided into convenient fields, with water in each field, except two. The farm is well adapted for grazing and farming purposes; about ten acres of the property is woodland, set with chestnut, rock oak and other timber. There is a fine young apple orchard, a young peach orchard, as well as a choice variety of cherry, plum and other fruit trees.

Conditions made known on day of sale, by

L. R. BOMBOY, Administrator.

N. U. Funk, Attorney

Also, at the same time and place, the undersigned will expose to public sale the remaining undivided one-seventh interest in the above described real estate. SARAH BOMBOY.

June 22 1885.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's., hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a $5 order for Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $12 order. HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20, $25, $28 and $50. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 80 Front street, New York City. may 15-1y **CLUB ORDERS**

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 1y

1760 Lorillard's 1885

Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs ARE THE BEST

CLIMAX PLUG — TRY THEM — CLIMAX Lorillard's GRADE RED TIN TAG

June 12-4w r

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA. This old and well-tried Remedy has proven its value in all [illegible] from [illegible], Scrofula, [illegible], Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Syphilitic Nodes, Bone Diseases, etc. Invaluable in General Debility and diseases of debility of the aged. A rich syrup, containing no injurious ingredients. No other Remedy has received such encomiums. Sold by all Druggists.

June 26-4w d

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,

OF ORANGE.

Subject to the Rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MILLER,

OF CENTRE.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. M. KUNKEL,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL SMITH,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

H. C. KELCHNER,

OF SCOTT.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

Memoirs of U. S. GRANT

His own account of the greatest military struggle of modern times. 100,000!! orders already taken. Will sell immensely. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., Pub's, 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. June 26-4w d

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 95	1 05
Rye " "		60
Corn " "		50
Oats " "		40
Flour per barrel	5 00 & 6	40
Butter		12½
Eggs		16
Tallow		05
Potatoes new		30
Dried Apples		04
Hams		12
Sides and shoulders		9
Chickens		10
Turkeys		12
Lard per pound		10
Hay per ton		16 00
Beeswax		25
Hides per lb		5 to 7
Veal skins per lb		07
Wool per lb		35

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 14 @ 14.75 Red middlings 15 @ 16.50

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.50 @ 3.87; Penn'a family, 4.00 @ 4.25 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.75; winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.12.

CORN.—54 @ 56.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 41 No. 2, 45

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $22. fair to good Western and New York, 20. @ 21.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 13. @ 14. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 13½; western 18 @ 18½.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 28 @ 30 Western extra 17.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 13, mixed lots 13½ @ 14, roosters old 6 @ 7.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WEBB, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by agreement of counsel, by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of William Hart, Trustee, and also to report a distribution of the sum secured in the premises according to the terms of sale and the orders of the court, will sit at his office, in Bloomsburg on Friday, July 10th 1885 at 9 o'clock, a. m., for the purposes of his appointment when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

N. U. FUNK, Auditor.

may 29

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DYER C. MOSS, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who has been appointed by the Orphans' Court, an auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the executor of said estate to claimants on the estate and to legatees and distributees under the will of said decedent, will attend at the office of John G. Freeze Esq., in Bloomsburg, on the 10th day of July, 1885, for hearing in said estate, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims on said estate are required to attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN C. YOCUM, Auditor.

June 5-3w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS CREVELING, JR., DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Thomas Creveling, Jr., late of Scott township, deceased will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 7th day of July, 1885, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons having claims agains the said fund must appear and present the same or be forever debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

H. V. WHITE, Auditor.

June 5th

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Wednesday, July 8th, 1885,

at 1½ o'clock p. m.: All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Second street, on the east by lot of Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, on the south by Front street, and on the west by Pine street, being ninety-nine feet in width, along said Front street and said Second street, and one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet in depth along said Pine street and said lot of Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house at or near the north-east corner, a one-story frame shop or dwelling house at or near the south-east corner, a two-story frame dwelling house at or near the south-west corner, a stable at or near the north-west corner; together with also other out buildings. On the said lot or piece of land there are also fruit trees, vines, &c.

Seized, and taken into execution at the suit of William Faust and R. Berger vs. Joseph Faust, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Faust

Fi. Fa. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Jackson & Barkley, Atty's.

June 12, 1885.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM T. HESS, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of William T. Hess, late of Benton township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

JOEL KEEFER, Administrator.

June 26-6w*

LETTING.

The Commissioners will receive proposals on Tuesday the 7th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M., to roof the court house with slate and furnish all materials. Plans and specifications can be seen at their office. The Commissioner's reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

STEPHEN POHE, WASHINGTON PARR, ELI MENDENHALL. } County Com's.

Attest: JOHN H. CASEY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Bloomsburg, June 16th, 1885.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Friday the 11th day of July, A. D., 1885, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended Corporation to be called "The School Furnishing Co., of Bloomsburg" the character and object whereof is for the purpose of the manufacture of school and church furniture and supplies and general planing mill, foundry and machine work, and for these purposes, to have possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

The names of the subscribers to the certificate of organization are C. W. Miller, D. J. Waller, Jr., Wm. M. Reber, A. Z. Schoch and J. C. Brown.

C. W. MILLER, President.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Sec'y,

June 12 4t.

ALL KIND OF JOB PRINTING

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THIS OFFICE.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

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Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6.57 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Cheap Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted in our local columns at the following rates:

Situations wanted, free.
Lost or found, free.
Help wanted, 20 cents.
Rooms to rent, 20 cents.
One time each, or 3 times, 40 cents.

Standing Offers.

The COLUMBIAN is offered on the following terms:

COLUMBIAN and N. Y. Weekly *World* 1 yr.		$2.20
" " Phila. " *Times* "		2.35
" " *American Agriculturist* "		2.50
" " *Tribune & Farmer* "		2.25

Other papers will be added to this list.

For 4 new subscribers to the COLUMBIAN accompanied with the cash, $6.00, a copy of the History of Columbia county will be given to getter up of club.

For 3 new names and $4.50 we will send the COLUMBIAN one year free to person sending names; or if names are sent in by one now taking the paper we will credit his account with one year's subscription.

For 2 new names, with $3.00, we will send paper for 6 months to the person securing the names for us.

For 1 new name with $1.50, we will send paper 3 months to person securing the same for us.

On receipt of 10 cents we will send the COLUMBIAN to any address in the county for one month on trial, and paper will not be sent longer unless so ordered.

Personal,

Miss Hunt, of Lets Island, Conn., is the guest of Mrs. P. E. Wirt.

Miss Hastings, formerley of the Normal School, is visiting friends in town.

J. H. Mc C. Bond, of Muncy Valley, visited his mother at Mifflin this week.

Milton Strayer has accepted a position under J. S. Reitz, the butcher.

Mrs. Hattie Maize is visiting friends at Shamokin.

S. T. Dimmick, Gen'l. Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Berwick, Pa., was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell are attending commencement exercises at Trinity college, Hartford, this week.

The graduation of Miss Musselman, at the Normal School, and her departure from town, deprives the Episcopal choir of an excellent alto voice and again breaks up the quartette. We understand that the choir proposes to take a vacation during the hot months.

C. C. Peacock left for Michigan on Tuesday. His mother accompanied him. Mr. Peacock will be gone about a month and expects to establish agencies in that State for the sale of the Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pen.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew returned from Philadelphia last Saturday, where he spent several days superintending the printing of a pamphlet on the Tenure of Office Laws, compiled by him.

S. M. Hess is making the castings for the Conner School Desk Company.

Wm. Rehm has placed a new sign in front of his store on West Third street.

The festival recently held by the band netted about $20.

Harman & Hassert are selling the lightest draft Self-Binder in the market. 4w.

All kinds of reaper sections can be had at Harman & Hassert's. 4w.

Busines at the postoffice, under the new administration, moves along as smoothly as though there had been no change.

A. G. Briggs has purchased the property on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, of I. W. McKelvy.

Three cases of new book type were added to this office last week and several fonts of job type.

New porches and a board sidewalk have been constructed on the west side of the Exchange hotel.

There have been a number of thefts committed this week. Our readers should be on the lookout for them.

Go to Harman and Hassert's and have your mowing machines put in repair for the coming harvest. 4w.

C. A. Kleim has a complete drug store and all prescriptions carefully compounded. Mr. Kleim has had many years experience in the business.

Geo. A. Carey, of Berwick, recently took a fishing excursion up the creek, and caught five hundred trout, one of them measuring sixteen inches.

People in the vicinity of Berwick should see B. F. Dreisbach when they want an organ or sewing machine. He keeps only the best and sells at fair prices.

The property owners have already ordered the pipe for sewer. They expect to have it completed in about two months, and at a cost of $800 or $900.

Levy & Co., of Berwick, have just received a large stock of clothing of every description. They are doing an immense business.

Charles McHenry, of Benton, is one of the finest pianists in the county. We are glad to hear that he has a very large class of music pupils.

It appears from a letter received by Treasurer Evans, from the Auditor General, that auctioneers who are only vendue criers, and have no regular place of business, are not subject to mercantile tax.

Boyd Karshner, son of Wm. Karshner, was killed at Iola last Thursday night, by a blow in the breast from a slab, while he was working at a saw mill. He was about 23 years of age.

The Stillwater Literary Society, and the drum corps will hold a festival in one of the groves near town on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 27. All kinds of confectionery, strawberries and ice cream will be served.

Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the minute you become cold your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor.

The locusts have made their appearance. Quite a number have been seen in this place.

Wm. J. Bidleman has completed the addition to his house on Railroad street, and is now occupying it.

We received from Reuben Sitler, of Evansville, a strawberry weighing almost an ounce and measuring 4½ inches around.

The very best Binder Twine for sale at Harman & Hassert's for 15 cents per pound. 4w.

Mrs. R. B. McReynold's house is nearly completed. She is now having a large porch placed in front.

Next Sabbath will be Floral Sunday, on Children's Day, in the Evangelical church. Services commencing at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

An entertainment will be given in Institute Hall on Monday evening by the Model school. These entertainments are always first-class and should be well patronized.

Lumber and grain taken in exchange for J. J. Allens' Son's., fertilizers.

H. B. Low,
June 26-2w Orangeville.

We announce the name this week of John W. Hoffman as a candidate for Sheriff. He served the county as Sheriff from January 1st, 1877, to January 1st, 1880, and our readers are well acquainted with him.

The festival held in Sterner's hall last Friday and Saturday evenings by the Baptist Mite Society, was a success. About $50 dollars was cleared, which will be used in paying for the parsonage.

A. J. Kline, of Stillwater, was in town on Wednesday. Mr. Kline is yet very active, notwithstanding he has seen eighty-three Summers and as many Winters. His wife, who is four years younger, is yet living with him, although much afflicted.

Alexander Bros. & Co. have always on hand all kinds of seasonable fruits, such as bananas, lemons and oranges; also nice fresh confectionery. Their stock of tobacco, cigars, pipes &c., is immense.

The Patterson Grove Camp Meeting, (Harveyville) will commence on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19th, and close on Friday morning, Aug. 28th 1885.

A new Boarding House has been erected sufficiently large to accommodate all.

The D. L. & W. R. R. company have run a switch into the grove, at the head of Fifth street, known as Traub's grove. A dancing floor and several refreshment stands have been erected. This is a fine grove and will, probably, be a general resort for picnic parties.

The Board of School Directors on Monday evening choose D. A. Beckley as principal of our schools by a unanimous consent. There were seventeen applicants for the position. Mr. Beckley was principal of our schools twenty years ago. We hope he has lost none of his good qualities, as an instructor, during this intervening time.

A happier lot of young people are seldom seen than were the members of the Senior class at the Normal on Thursday of last week, when they learned that all had passed their final examinations. It is said that the examining committee gave them one of the most thorough examinations to which any class has ever been subjected.

Special Court convened on Tuesday. In the case of E. Keeler & Co., vs. E. B. & E. A. Beishline, new trial was refused and opinion of Court filed. The case of Isaac C. Burrell, vs. P. & R. R. R. Co., is on trial, at this writing. Col. Freeze, Messrs. Yocum & Geyer are attorneys for Burrell and Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Hon S. P. Wolverton, and W. H. Rhawn for the Reading Company.

On Thursday morning of last week while the Treasurer of Williamsport was absent from his office, attending a show, some thief entered the office by prying off the dead latch and stole $100 in bills. The money was in a drawer under the desk, where he keeps it for every day business. About $10 in silver was left untouched.

A serious and distressing accident occurred near Harmon L. Stine's at Raven Creek, on Tuesday of last week. A horse belonging to Earl Boston ran away, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Boston out of the buggy and seriously injuring both of them. They were both carried into the house of Harmon Stine, where they still remain at this writing.

Harman & Hassert have now on exhibition, at their works, the New Steel Frame Self-Binding Harvester. 4w.

Mr. J. E. Vannatta left this forenoon for Crookston, Minnesota, where he has accepted a position with Berthiaume Bros., jewelers. He leaves very many friends here who are loth to lose his pleasant companionship. Knowing that his employees will find him reliable and correct in every respect we hope he will soon be made to feel at home in the West and ere long become a member of the firm. Mrs. Vannatta will not go along at present, but will probably follow in a month or two.—*Berwick Independent*, June 18th.

Mrs. Freas, widow of Andrew Freas, late of Centre township, committed suicide on Sunday night by hanging herself to the bed post. She was living with her son-in-law, Wilson Miller. On Monday morning after Mr. Miller had returned to the house from feeding his stock he inquired for Mrs. Freas, and his wife (Mrs. Miller,) went to her room and found her. She had taken a piece of rope from a hammock, tied the two ends together, and throwing it over the bed post, placed her head in the loop and fell forward, when she was choked to death. She was over 70 years of age.

When you visit Danville call at LEW WOODS' SHOE STORE, by the railroad crossing, and ask to see the following:

Misses' glove kid top, kid foxed, button shoes, size, 11-2, price	$1.00
Mens' calf boots, (solid,) size 6-11	2.00
Mens' balmorals, tap sole, standard cap toe, size 6-10, (big drive)	1.25
Mens' base ball shoes, size 6-10	1.00
Girls' button shoes, size 11-2,, high cut "sole leather tip"	1.00
Womens' leather slippers	50

These are only a few of our regular bargains. Call and see us. The largest and cheapest stock of boots and shoes in Central Pennsylvania. Lew Woods' shoe store, by the R. R. crossing, Danville, Pa.
June 12-3w

Persons who visit cemeteries should read the following law carefully: "That any person or persons, who shall willfully and maliciously destroy, mutilate, injure, pluck off, deface or remove therefrom any tree, vines, flowers, grass or ornamental shrubbery, growing, being, or temporarily placed therein for ornamental or useful purposes, in any cemetery or graveyard in this Commonwealth used for the interment of human beings, or shall willfully trespass in and upon private enclosures in any cemetery or graveyard aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of any of said offenses be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to pay a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars (100) or both, or either at the discretion of the court.

There was a meeting of the Agricultural Board at the Exchange Hotel on Saturday last. They have decided to remove the old pig stys and sheep pens and build new ones near the horse sheds. The chicken pens are to be placed outside the track where the present pig stys and sheep pens are. An additional number of cattle sheds are to be built. The outside of the track is to be raised about fifteen inches.

At a meeting of the Bloomsburg School Directors on Monday evening the length of term was fixed at eight months; tax rate nine mills, seven for school purposes and two for building purposes; Salary of principal $80 per month, other teachers same as previous year. The following teachers were chosen: Principal, D. A. Beckley, assistant, Nora M. Finney.

THIRD STREET, Room No. 2, Mary M. Unangst, Annie Pressler; Room No. 3, Sadie Vannatta, Ella M. Sterner; Room, No. 4, Florence Wirt, Ella Allen.

FIFTH STREET, Room No. 2, Hannah Breece, Georgie Pursel; Room No. 3, Lou W. Potter, Dora A. Marr; Room No 4, Lou H. Robbins, Edith Ent, Annie M. Fox. Room No. 1 in Fifth Street was not filled.

Janitors, Richard Edwards and Frank Taylor.

Plymouth Plague.

The outlook at Plymouth continues to improve each week. But few deaths occur. The report of the Relief Committee for the week ending Monday, is as follows: Sick, 262; destitute families, 187; deaths, 5; new cases, 24; recovered, 64; cases now in hospital, 39; discharged during week, 13; admissions, 11; total subscriptions received by treasurer to date, $23,248.50; expenditures, $14,000.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

We would remind our friends and former patrons and the public generally, that we are still handling D. M. Osborne & Co.'s Reapers, Mowers and Binders, of which we have on hand a full line, covering all the latest improvements, which are added to these excellent machines every year.

We keep constantly on hand a line of extras for the above machines and make a specialty of repairing not only the Osborne machines, but all kinds of mowing and reaping machines.

We have always on hand a full line of knives for all makes of machines. We have a large stock of the very best Binder Twine, which we are offering for 15 cents per pound. Inviting all to examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere we are respectfully HARMAN & HASSERT.
4w.

A Recipe in the Nick of me.

This is a popular way of making strawberry shortcake. Half a cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar, three cupsfuls and a quart of flour, one of milk, three of eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and the juice of half a lemon. Beat the butter to a cream and gradually beat the sugar into it. Add the lemon juice, the eggs well beaten and finally the flour, mixed with the baking powder. Bake in pans in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Hull and mash three pints of strawberries and mix them with a cupful of sugar. Spread the berries and sugar on two of the cakes and over the fruit spread whipped cream, just before the cake is to go to the table. Put the remaining strawberries and sugar over each. Cover with whipped cream.

Factoryville.

The closing exercises of Keystone Academy and the dedication of the new building for young ladies, occurred last week.

At the dedication, Friday, President Hill, of Lewisburg University, gave an admirable address on "Education" and Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia, gave one equally good on the "Yellowstone Park and its Lessons." Dr. Spencer, in his inimitable way, raised about $6,000 to pay for the building.

The graduating class numbered seven and their diplomas will admit them to Lewisburg University without examination.

It has been a sucessful year for Keystone and with the splendid new building her way is clear to greater prosperity. Seventeenth year begins August 25, 1885.

The Law For Trespass.

The trespass law of this State provides that any person entering upon any garden, yard, orchard, field, etc., and doing damage upon property of any kind, on being arrested and taken before any Alderman or Justice and proven guilty shall be fined no less than $5 for every such offense. Also, any Alderman or Justice, on complaint being made by affidavit, shall issue his warrant to any trespasser and being brought before him and the offense proven, he shall be sentenced to pay the penalty aforesaid with costs, and if the penalty and costs are not so paid he shall be committed for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed, unless the offenders give good security to be tried before the Court of Quarter Sessions on the charge of misdemeanor, which court, on conviction of the offenders and their failure to pay the penalty and costs, shall commit them to a common jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Centre Township Sunday School Institute.

The sixth Institute of the Centre township S. S. Association, was held Saturday, June 13th, in the Evangelical church of Lime Ridge.

The topic, The duty of our Sunday Schools to help the cause of Missions, was opened by the reading of an essay by Rev. D. P. Kline. The essayist believed the subject of so much importance that it should be brought up in some form at every convention.

The following topics were taken up and talked upon:

Apathy among christians, the great obstacle in the way of the Temperance Reform.

What can be done to make our Sunday Schools a greater success?

How shall we induce every member of the school to take part in the general exercises, opening, closing, Supt't. Review, &c.

These topics drew out the opinions of many different ones and upon the second, of the three last named, Rev. Deanor had made thorough preparation.

In place of the usual devotional exercises Rev. Beyer conducted a Bible Reading which was interesting and profitable.

The following officers were elected for one year:

Pres., D. W. Campbell; Vice Pres., Daniel B. Whitmire; Sec'y., M. J. Low; Treas., W. H. Hess.

Executive Committee, W. L. White, Miss H. M. Low, G. A. Frederick.

The Institute was glad of the presence and assistance of Rev. Buck, Vice President of the County S. S. Association, and Rev. Beyer, Township Vice President of Scott.

The organ used was kindly furnished by T. D. Straus, agent, for the use of which thanks are tendered.

The next meeting is to be held in the Fowlersville M. E. church, on the second or third Saturday of January, 1886.

A. W. SPEAR, Sec'y.

Fourth of July Picnic.

The congregation of St. Columbia Catholic church will hold their annual picnic at Troub's Grove, 5th street, Bloomsburg, on Saturday, July 4th. A string band will furnish music for dancing. Refreshments of all kinds will be served in abundance. A good day's sport is assured. Admission free. All are invited By order of
2w. COMMITTEE.

Commencement Week.

The following is the programme for commencement week of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg:

Sunday, June 28, 10:30 a. m. Baccalaureate Sermon by Prest. H. A. Buttz, D. D. Methodist E. Church.

Monday, June 29. Examination of undergraduates.

Monday, June 29, 7:30 p. m. Entertainment by the Model School.

Tuesday, June 30. Examination of undergraduates continued.

Tuesday, June 30, 8 p. m. Address before the Literary Societies, by Gen. W. H. McCartney. Institute Hall.

Wednesday, July 1. Examination of undergraduates. concluded.

Wednesday, July 1, 4 p. m. Class day Exercises. Campus.

Wednesday, July 1, 8 p. m. Calliepian Reunion. School parlors.

Thursday, July 2, 9:30 a. m. Commencement Exercises.

Thursday, July 2, 1 p. m. Alumni Reunion and dinner.

Thursday, July 2, 7:30 p. m. Senior Reception. School parlors.

Liability For Fees of Witnesses.

The Supreme Court has handed down a per curiam in the case of Williams vs. the County of Northumberland, which came up on a writ of error to the judgment of the Common Pleas of that county, and which involved the question of the liability of the county to pay witness fees in cases of felony. Williams was a witness in behalf of the defendant in the case of Commonwealth vs. Wm. Mosley, convicted of murder in the second degree. The county paid the costs of prosecution, but refused to pay the defendant's costs or any part of them. The act of May 11, 1884: "That the costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictments charging a party with felony ignored by the grand jury, shall be paid by the county; and in all cases of conviction of any felony all costs shall be paid by county, unless the party convicted shall pay the same." Williams, relying on this act, brought suit against the county. Judge Rokefeller, however, held that this act of 1875 was simply meant to remedy a defect in a preceding act of 1860, by which those serving process for the prosecution were unable to recover compensation from their services until after the discharge of a prisoner upon the expiration of his term of imprisonment. It does not apply to witnesses for the defense. This opinion is endorsed by the Supreme Court as a correct interpretation of the law and judgment is affirmed.

Stillwater.

At present writing the weather is warm and dry.

Clyde Dewitt, son of J. M. Dewitt, whose leg was broken some time ago by the falling of a tree, is able to be about again.

About a mile above town, on the farm belonging to Moses McHenry, can be seen the best field of grass that we have noticed in our travels through the county. The 'Squire is a careful farmer, as his crops will show.

T. H. Edgar, proprietor of the Stillwater planing mills, is erecting a building near his mill, to be used as a store house and office. He is an obliging man to deal with. If you don't believe it just bring along a bill of work to be done and try him.

Samuel Krickbaum died at the residence of his son, Wm. H. Krickbaum, at Cambra, on Friday, the 19th inst. The deceased was born in Catawissa in 1799. In early life he married Mary Fravis, of Belvedier, N. J., a grandaughter of one Wm. Jones, a soldier in the British army at the time of the Revolutionary war. Believing the cause of the colonies to be just, and the course England was pursuing to be unjust, he deserted the British army upon its landing on American soil and aided the colonists in obtaining their freedom. He never returned to Europe, but died in Luzerne county. Mr. Krickbaum was the father of eleven children, eight of whom survive him. Among others who will mourn his loss are 33 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. He was an uncle of Hon. I. K. Krickbaum, of Benton, also of Wm. Krickbaum, Esq., of Bloomsburg.

Jerseytown.

Some talk of a festival in the near future.

Mr. John Stout still remains on the sick list.

Mr. G. W. Supple and daughter, Miss Anna, are at Philadelphia.

Mr. W. Welliver of Wilkesbarre, was in town on the 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Coole of Mercer county, Ill., are visiting friends here.

Dr. J. Kisner of Conyngham, was at home last week.

Mr. Will Betz of Buckhorn visited at Dr. J. C. Fruit's, last week.

Mr. B. F. Fruit spent part of last week at Bloomsburg.

Mr. C. Crawford is spending a few days at Dr. T. J. Swisher's.

Miss Sallie Watson who has been attending school at the Normal, and was graduated in the class of '85, came home last Friday evening. Her many friends here are glad to hear of her well-deserved success.

Miss Maggie Bomboy of Bloomsburg was visiting her aunt Mrs. Dr. Swisher last week.

Mr. Jeff Betz and Misses Lillie Betz and Mamie Earnest of West Hemlock, Montour county, were with friends over Sunday.

Miss Laura Girton of Buckhorn has been visiting at Mr. John M. Smith's.

Mr. Charles Carey and Miss Ida Kreamer spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Benton.

The summer schools in Madison will close this week.

The school house in the northern end of the township, was burned down last week. Evidently, some one set fire to it.

Mr. James Kisner is repairing his house.

Mr. J. E. Cotner lost a valuable horse last week.

Business is flourishing; a saw mill has been put in operation above town.

Mr. P. Sterner of Orangeville was in town last week seeing the school directors with the view of getting them to adopt as a text book in conformity to the new law, Mill's work on Physiology and Hygiene. Mr. Sterner seems to understand his business.

Since our last writing this community was called upon again to pay the last becoming rite of respect to one of its most highly respected members. Mrs. John M. Smith died Friday, the 12th, aged about fifty-four years. The funeral which was largely attended, took place the following Monday. Rev. L. Zahner of Bloomsburg officiated assisted by Rev. Marr of Lewisburg. Mrs. Smith was a christian. She was a highly accomplished lady, possessing many noble and amiable qualities; and was highly respected and much beloved by a large circle of acquaintances and friends all of whom sincerely mourn her early demise.

Children's Day was observed in the Madison Baptist Sunday School on the 14th. It was said the exercises were quite a success.

Children's Day was celebrated in the M. E. church at this place Sunday evening, the 21st, Saturday the superintendent and a number of the members of the school were at the church decorating it, that it might present a pleasing and appropriate appearance. Their labors showed forth in the words made of spruce, "Jesus loves the little ones," arranged in a beautiful curve at the rear of the pulpit, and a magnificent spruce arch in front. In the centre of the arch dangling from the top was the much famed emblem of good luck, the horse shoe. This shoe, like the arch, was made of spruce and all gave evidence of the taste and care exercised in arranging them. The decorating was completed by arranging flowers over the arch and placing a number of bouquets on the stands in front. At half past seven, Supt. D. A. Shultz said that the exercises would begin by singing the song, "A Welcome to all," which was followed by prayer by Rev. Hughes. The opening address was then delivered by Miss Ola Welliver. Recitations were delivered by Masters Harry Gingles and Wilbur Allen, and Misses Bessie and Bertha Turner, LaRine and Mamie Cotner, Gertie and Mertie Shultz, Cora Smith, Cora Stout and Jennie Hartline. Mr. Hughes talked to the children about twenty minutes. He told them that it is right that they should be cheerful and gay, that they should laugh and play. Admonished them not to engage in the play of dancing, as he terms it, and said a few words against playing cards, even a social game. Mr. C. Earnest was called upon to address the meeting, and showed his good sense by saying but a few words. He said that it was a childrens meeting and that they had done their part well and were no doubt tired and would like to go home. The concluding address was delivered by Miss Mertie Butler followed by music and the benediction when the meeting dispersed. The music formed a prominent, most pleasing, and successful feature of the exercises. The meeting was, perhaps, all that was expected. L. Y.

Orangeville Items.

The rain Sunday night was a welcome visitor to the farmer, and just as much so to us, as it is now cooler and we are relieved from so much dust.

The Presbyterians had another Bee on their church lot again last week. They intend to build brick, 40x60. The building will be a nice one.

I would suppose that owing to the number of frogs George has been annihilating he will soon be an expert swimmer, considering his feet.

Misses Ella and Minnie Hooven, daughters of Rev. A. B. Hooven, are at home enjoying their vacation with their parents. They were attending school at Williamsport.

Dr. O. A. Megargell has his old house torn down. The Dr. will rebuild at once and substantial, too, as the Dr. believes in doing well what is worth doing at all.

D. K. Shaw has put a very neat fence in front of his dwelling.

Sharpless & Son's grain cradle enterprise is, as always, a success. As can be seen by Billy, being kept busy on the roads selling.

Of all people who are to be detested it is the chronic gossiper. Unfortunately there are a few such in our town. It is easy to know who they are by their associates and by the amount of strife they can kick up amongst themselves and their better neighbors. We have many good, generous and kind ladies here, but they are not found in that crowd. They are women who despise the mischief maker and can always be found at home cheerfully attending to their domestic duties, simply speaking, attending to their own business.

John turned the hose on Pierce last Saturday. He gave the boy a broadside. The result was a quick change of clothes as linen must wilt under a cataract. Boys, look out for stones next time.

The dreaded disease, diphtheria, that has been making homes desolate and causing so much suffering in our midst, is abating. Like most epidemics the onset of the disease was malignant in the extreme, but the later cases have been of a milder type, and, as a consequence, we are having no more deaths. The thinking class of our community are taking every precaution to stop the spread of the disease while a certain class who never think or take the advice of those who try to be careful, run recklessly in and out without taking any precautionary measures at all. We now see the necessity of a borough ordinance that will compel unthinking and stubborn persons to do what is best for the community at large.

The fine appearance of the Orangeville hotel is at present the most striking feature of our town.

No tribute of praise strong enough can be bestowed on the genial and obliging Pierce for the taste displayed in beautifying the exterior of one of the oldest and best established houses in the county. The progressive element of the town thoroughly admire not only the exterior beauty of the building but also that of the building adjoining it. The public, especially the traveling portion, will show their appreciation as they have done in the past by giving it the larger and most liberal patronage. The external appearance, though very tasty and beautiful, by no means exceeds or even equals, the taste and beauty of its internal workings. Its reputation as a hotel, where the best of food substantial and palatable can be obtained at any time, has been established by years of trial. Mrs. Hagenbuch, the lady of the house, is prudent in social life, and possesses all the essential qualities of an excellent landlady.

On last Sunday morning our M. E. pastor, Rev. A. B. Hooven, delivered a very eloquent and impressive sermon. His remarks concerning the text were very forcible and logically arranged.

Two of our sports gave the black bass a trial on Tuesday. They spent a good time but no bites.

Mr. A. W. Stewart and wife went to Bridgeton, N. J., last week, where their daughter, Girtie, is attending school. They are now spending a short time at Atlantic City, rusticating.

The exaggerated reports concerning diphtheria, should be no longer circulated. Of course, some business men in adjoining towns saw a chance to get up a scare to draw trade, but when good thinking people see the selfish motive they have for so doing, they will soon give them the cold shoulder. There is no fear of diphtheria or any other disease in Orangeville, as there are no cases but what are fast getting well. It was bad enough, but the reports were ten times larger than the truth. U. N. O.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

Sir:—The Benton Sunday School Association met at the Hamlin M. E. Church on Saturday, June 20th, 1885. This was its second meeting and it was a successful and profitable one. The following reverend gentlemen were present: G. V. Savidge, A. Houtz and W. R. Campbell. Arthur Spear, Secretary of County Association, was also present. The discussion of the different topics were spirited and highly interesting. Many valuable and instructive suggestions were given by the speakers as the best modes of conducting Sunday schools, whose object is the teaching and training of the gospel truths, through which influences it is hoped to lead them in the true light of Christianity andgood and useful citizenship. The study of the Bible first, last, and all the time, as the best means to the ends and object of the Sunday school, was most prominent in the discussion of this topic by Rev. W. R. Campbell. He said the Bible was the most influential book and convicting in its character. Rev. Houtz and Secretary Spear said that valuable helps, such as sacred songs and other means, were also necessary for the development of the Christian character of the child.

On the relation the Sunday school bears to the church, Rev. Campbell said: The Sunday school is the church, or, part of church worship, and cares more, he said, for what is in the Bible than what any one else says of the Bible.

Rev. Houtz said that the church has landmarks, or, an organizer, and as an organizer has functions aside from other institutions. Responsibilities, which no other institution could assume nor fulfil. And that the Sunday school should be under the control and supervision of some denomination. Rev. Campbell was opposed to union Sunday schools and said it was better where different denominations were represented, that the Sunday school should have the oversight and control of the stronger. No serious objections being offered, yet several very successful and harmonious union Sunday schools were referred to. On qualification of Sunday school officers it was argued that they should possess good business qualifications and willingness to work, and that some had particular facilities adapted to particular positions, which others had not., and that it was always businesslike and prudent to select those best suited to fill the different positions. On qualifications of teachers, Rev. Campbell said that talk is cheap, and that he loved to listen to a person who found it difficult or hard to talk, but who had the qualifications of the love of Christ's Kingdom, a love for man, a strong faith in Christ and a love for truth, rather, or, in preference to the qualification of knowledge. He said that we must not look down upon our fellow men and to help them up as though we were better than they, but that it is our duty to recognize the universal brotherhood of man.

Secretary Spear said that an essential and important qualification of the teacher was an exemplary every day life, pious and devoted to the cause of Christ's kingdom. Absence from Sunday school, by teacher or officer, caused demoralization and negligence, and in every case of absence the teacher or officer should secure a proper substitute. For years, he said, he had not absented himself for any cause whatever, without first securing a suitable substitute. To secure the attendance and retention of all the scholars in the district, Rev. Campbell said that end was not attained by giving rewards for attendance. People and children were hungering and thirsting for spiritual food, he said, as well as for temporal, and would go where they could be spiritually benefitted. Rev. Houtz said little children should receive gifts, such as cards and tickets, which they highly appreciated, as tokens to remind them of the Sunday school and which had a tendency to create a love for and a habit of attending the Sunday school. Peter Laubach said that his observation and experience as superintendent was, that if parents took an interest in the Sunday school, the children would. He said if parents acted towards the Sunday school as in temporal affairs, saying come boys, let us do this thing or that, the Sunday school would be better attended by more substantial and faithful scholars who would in after life be faithful friends to the Sunday school cause. Rev. Savage endorsed all Mr. Laubach said and relating many like incidents that came under his observation. He thought it would be well that a committee be appointed to make monthly visits to non-attending children and absentees and invite them to the Sunday school. He said that we did not only want the children and young people in the Sunday school, but the old as well. All appeared to endorse this idea. Rev. Houtz said that if a young man or young lady was absent from the Sunday school, notice should be taken of it immediately and the absentee reminded of it by being told that he or she was missed in the Sunday school, and thereby would be made to feel that he or she was an important factor in the Sunday school afer all.

To raise money for the support of the Sunday school Rev. Savage said that a collection in the Sunday school every Sabbath, either in whole or by class collections, was the best or proper way. The festival means were not favorably spoken of. Rev. Campbell thought the church should raise the money for Sunday school support. He said the Bible way was the proper one to support the Sunday school and church. He rather would receive, he said, $300 of a salary raised in the Bible way than $3,000 of a salary raised in any other way. He was asked by Rev. Houtz whether he had sufficient grace to withstand the temptation of a higher salary raised in any other than the Bible way. The answer was in the affirmative.

The association decided time and place of next meeting, February, 1886, town of Benton, at the M. E. Church. The Association directed the President to write a report for publication in the four leading journals in the county.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. WENNER,
Pres. Benton S. S. Association.

Centralia.

Hon. Wm. Bryson and his brother, James, spent the week among friends here.

Mr. Samuel Troutman, of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Messrs. Jas. Lynch and Jas. Bakey, of Millersville, are spending their vacation here.

Miss Laura Green, of Phillipsburg, N. J., and Miss Annie Stroh, of Mauch Chunk, are the guests of Mrs. Alfred Walters.

Miss Beck, of Pottsville, is visiting her friend, Miss Ada Riley.

Mrs. Joseph Millington is visiting her mother at Philadelphia.

Mr. Wm. E. Davis has been appointed to collect both the school and borough taxes.

Mr. John Bakey buried an infant child on Saturday last.

Logan and Centralia collieries resumed work yesterday, after being idle one week.

Mr. Edward Donahue, one of the oldest residents of town, removed to Park Place on Tuesday.

Fast driving through the borough should, under no consideration, be allowed, an example of which was shown on our streets Sunday afternoon, when some reckless driver, whose name we were unable to learn, drove over a young son of M. Richard Finnen and the boy is at present lying in a very critical condition. For those who are ignorant in regard to the speed allowed, we will inform them that it is four miles an hour. There are a number in our town who drive at a speed too fast for the safety of pedestrians, and if they still persist we hope to see them dealt with according to law.

On Sunday afternoon our town was thrown into a state of excitement by the report that North Ashland Breaker was being consumed by fire, but by further investigation it was found to be the air-hole, which is about a mile east of the breaker. On Sunday morning six men were instructed to repair a leak in the column pipe, which occurred on Saturday night. They accomplished their work about three o'clock Sunday afternoon when they returned home. The engineer, about half an hour after departure, saw clouds of smoke issue from the air-course, he at once gave the alarm, when hundreds of people rushed to the scene of disaster, but as there was no water near, they were unable to check the flames. The fire gradually worked westward toward the slope, which is but fifteen yards from the place the fire started, and the timbers, which were very dry, burnt like so much paper. The fire raged until Monday night when the company succeeded in getting water connections to the mines. While in conversation with one of the mine bosses, who visited the mine, he said there could be no other remedy than to drown the slope. This means at least six months idle time, which news will be very discouraging to the 500 men and boys who were employed at this colliery. The supposition is that a spark from one of the miners, ignited the timber.

Those young ladies who went riding Monday afternoon in their dresses known as "the Mother Hubbard," are, we presume, unaware that there is a fine of five dollars for such an offense.

Mr. Nash is making quite a mash,
It's every night on Railroad street,
How sweetly we do meet.

Lightstreet.

No festivals as yet on hand.

Promenading is done by the light of the moon.

Wesley Betz superintends the farm of H. C. Kelchner.

Samuel Pullen, of Shickshinny, spent Sunday in town.

E. D. Hagenbuch is treating his house to a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Gahn, of Williamsport, is now at home with her parents.

Our town is now improving by way of music band. Music, of course.

A game of base ball was indulged in by our lads of town on Saturday last.

Myrtie, a daughter of J. L. Crawford, had an attack of sickness but is now convalescing.

T. P. Kelly, who is employed by Shickshinny Coal Co., spent the Sunday with his family.

A. F. Terwilliger sold the boss calf of town for the season, weighing one hundred and forty-one pounds.

George Vanliew has sold his fine gray horse and is now on the hunt of another. George knows how to handle horse flesh.

Mrs. Catharine Oman, whilst on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Boone, near Washingtonville, had a stroke of paralysis.

Our genial townsman, H. C. Kelchner, who is a candidate for Sheriff, is now canvassing. He is a model man, and, if chosen, will make an efficient officer, no doubt.

LOCAL NOTICES.

I. W. Hartman & Son have just received 25 pieces of heavy Shirtings, for hay making and harvest shirts.

A lot of very fine Percales, 9c., 10c., and 12½ yd., at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Crinkled Seersucker just in at I. W. Hartman & Son's, also plain and striped.

New lot of Batistes and Organdie Lawns, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

FERTILIZER.

J. Richmond's, formerly Coe & Richmond's, fertilizers, are equal to the best in the market and can be bought at fair prices. Special terms for car lots. Call on or address. A. P. Young, Millville, Columbia County, Pa.
June 19-3w*

I. W. Hartman & Son's are headquarters for White Dress goods, Nice Gloves, Fans. Parasols Embroidery and Laces.

Just opened at I. W. Hartman & Son's Sateen Dress goods Light and Dark.

Japanese Cheese Cloth for window curtains at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1885.

Visitors coming to Philadelphia always come to the store of course. What is it they come to see? A people's market; a hurly-burly, they are apt to think. We welcome your coming to see. Let's say a word to help your seeing.

It isn't like any store you ever saw before; it doesn't look like a store. Outside the New City Hall outshines and overtops it so much that you wonder "Is it that flat brick building with shy-looking towers at corners and sides?" You get to the windows, a street of plate-glass, a panorama of stuffs from all over the world behind the glass; of fabrics of cotton, of linen, of wool, of silk, of every conceivable stuff; of manufactures of iron, of wood, of silver, of clay, of leather, of cloth, of juices of trees, and a thousand things beside; of things to put on, of things to get into and under, of things to sit on and lie on and stand on and walk on; of things to work with and play with and go-a-fishing with; of books to read and look at and dream over; of all sorts of delights and utilities.

You step inside the door. There's a cage to leave your duster and hand-bag in on check. You can leave a half-hundred packages there if you like and go to them twenty times a minute.

The store seems full and empty both. Hundreds of people are crowding here and there. The aisles are alive with men, women and children. Long rows of seats are full; long rows are empty. Why is everybody here and nobody there? Why, bless you, people go where they like; they stand if they like; they sit if they like; they look if they like; and nobody asks them why. Too many to make anybody shy.

Is it possible! all this serious business? Nothing ever was truer. Anybody understand it? Nothing is easier. One looks after this, another that, another the other. What seems confusion is nothing but coming and going of goods and people. That's a simple matter. It wouldn't be possible to bear the strain of the store all over as full as it is in spots. We have to a little while at Christmas; and then we have the rest, the lull in January. But on the whole we take a crowd pretty easy.

All of which amounts to this; Be a part of the crowd. Consider the store a handy place for your thousand uses and pleasures. We do not think of selling your merchandise. We think of your seeing, of your liking what you see, of your telling those who haven't seen. We want it understood that the store is a handy place for everybody.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For all diseases of the kidneys, and liver, Physicians prescribe Hunt's Remedy.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Hunt's Remedy cures bilious headache, costiveness, and dyspepsia, and purifies the blood.

BREAKING UP.

On every hand we see evidences that winter is breaking up, and will soon have to yield to the advancing spring. It is a most important question amongst scientific men what causes the general feeling of debility and lassitude so prevalent in this region. While some regard it as the result of confinement and inaction, others suppose it to be caused by the decay of vegetable and animal debris which has accumulated during the winter. What is especially needed at this time, however, is something to overcome these influences. It is too late to talk about the causes; what is the cure? Thousands of persons all over the country who have given Kidney-Wort a faithful trial are ready to testify that no other remedy is equal to it for cleansing the system, purifying the blood, regulating the bowels, and curing all kidney and liver diseases. It is in fact the king of all spring medicines.

The medicine that can search and root out every ill of kidneys or liver, is Hunt's Remedy.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1, Druggists.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"ROUGH ON PAIN."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chillblains.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Correct offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases, also unequaled as gargle for diptheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

'Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants.

"It's no Use," says the despondent dysneptic. But it is of use. Your sufferings can be relieved; thousands have been cured, and you can also. Broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility or premature decay, will find in Simmons Liver Regulator a vegetable specific which reaches the source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. It regulates the liver, dispels despondency and restores health.

Dip one end of a sponge in water and the whole will soon be saturated. So a disease in one part of the body affects other parts. You have noticed this yourself. Kidney and liver troubles, unless checked, will induce constipation, piles rheumatism and gravel. A timely use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will prevent these results. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken freely by children and delicate females. It gives the elasticity, life and cheeks with roses on them.

"It fairly wearies me to think of the multitude of things advertised to cure disease," you say. No wonder. But in the mountains of chaff their are grains of golden wheat. We may find it difficult to induce you to test the merits of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, but when you have done so, our work is ended. Afterwards you and this medicine will be fast friends. Favorite Remedy would have died out long ago except for its real usefulness. But it is good and does good.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is safe, reliable, and an absolute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders, due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or infection.

Wit and Humor.

A West Lynn teacher asked a little boy the color of the Atlantic Ocean, and he said he guessed it was water color.

A Jersey City Doctor forms his written prescriptions into poetry. A doctor's prescription is bad enough under any circumstances, but written in verse it must be an awful dose!—*Yonkers Statesman.*

In some of the New York skating rinks a novel feature is the presence of boys dressed in female attire. Young America is cute. He soon learns that it is more comfortable to sit down on a bustle than on a pair of dude pants.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Trousers with two legs are a pair; a shirt with two arms is only one shirt. Philosophers had better give up trying to find out whether the moon is inhabited with spooks and clear up some of the dark mysteries of this life.—*Detroit Every Saturday.*

Miss Anna L. Dawes, daughter of the Massachusetts Senator, Henry L. Dawes, takes pains to announce that her new work, "How We Are Governed," is especially for young people, wisely supposing that men who are married know all about it.

A New York circus is advertising for the second year a sacred white elephant. An animal that can keep the company of circus men for a year and remain sacred must certainly be a curiosity worth stealing under the tent to see.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"No, sir!" yelled the grocer, as he shook his fist at a retreating customer; "he can't bulldoze me. I won't have it. No one ever called me a coward." "That's so," remarked a friend admiringly. "Everyone says you have lots of sand."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

"Papa," said a little boy, "where can I get some wild oats?" "You cannot get any just now, my son; but, if you wait till that man comes out of that saloon across the way, I will show you some, as he is sowing them at present."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

"Well, uncle, how's business with you?" "Pooty, slow, sah, but I hyar say dish yer Africanistum War am gwine ter make a big deman' fo' breadstuffs, an' I'se spectin' a powerful 'vival o' bizniss wen de effeck gits roun' ter sandwiches sah."—*Columbia Spectator.*

Physicians say that smoking shortens the memory. It must be so. We remember that cigar-drummer that came in many long days ago. He gave us a cigar, smoked two himself, and then borrowed $10. His memory must have failed next day. Alas, we have never heard from him since.—*Evansville Argus.*

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that a subscriber cannot swear over a telephone line without the consent of the company. But the subscriber can derive consolation from the fact that he is still permitted to swear at the company without the consent of the telephone line.—*Norristown Herald.*

Visitor (to convict in a Western penitentiary)—Do they treat you kindly, my poor fellow? Convict (cautiously)—Well, I don't want to make any complaints, sir, but it's hardly right to make a man listen to a Baptist minister every Sunday morning when he was born and brought up an Episcopalian.—*N. Y. Times.*

"Dr. Chapin's wit," says Henry Ward Beecher, "flashed like the spokes of a wheel in the sun." One day he sat down on Rev. Dr. Emerson's hat, and then instantly arose and passed the crumpled thing to its owner, saying: "You ought to thank me for that, for your hat was only silk, but now it is sat-in.

Smith keeps a savage dog upon his premises and near its kennel a board is displayed with the warning in large letters, "Beware of the dog." "I suppose," said Jones, pointing to the warning, "you have painted that sign in large letters so that 'he who runs may read.'" "No," said Smith, "but that he who reads may run."—*Boston Courier.*

A famous English writer and wit being on a visit in some country house, an elderly maiden lady set her heart on being his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on account of the badness of the weather. Soon afterwards, however, the lady intercepted him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," she said, "it has cleared up I see." "Why yes," he answered, "it has cleared up enough for *one*, but not for *two*."

A man in New York who could speak Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, French and English fluently applied to the Justice at the Tombs a few days ago for employment. While this unfortunate man was frittering away his valuable time mastering several languages he might have learned the art of pitching a curved ball, and would now be overwhelmed with tempting offers to become the pitcher of a score of professional base-ball clubs.—*Norristown Herald.*

A good jooke is told on a Sheriff of a neighboring county, who went in the country to "level" on a mule, but being told that the mule's great age exempted him from a levy the Sheriff retraced his steps to town, a distance of nine miles, to examine the code in reference thereto. He found that the mule's age was no bar to a levy, and went back and found that the owner had availed himself of the interim to run the mule off.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

A California Judge has decided that a man cannot recover damages from parents who ejected him from their house for frightening their baby into spasms while attempting to kiss it. Good for him! The baby has been put upon too long. Why should he be kissed by old and young, and by invalids of every name and variety, whether he will or no, and nobody rise and protest? Let it be known that the man or woman who kisses a baby hereafter, without first obtaining the consent of the baby and the baby's guardian, must do it at his own risk, and not altogether at the risk of the baby, as hitherto.—*Boston Transcript.*

Some German bulls are quite as amusing as their own famous Irish rivals. Here are a few collected by a German paper: "After the door was closed a soft female foot slipped into the room and with her own hand extinguished the taper." The chariot of revolution is rolling onward and gnashing its teeth as it rolls," is what a Berlin revolutionist told the students in 1848 in a speech. "The Ladies' Benefit Association has distributed twenty pairs of shoes among the poor, which will dry up many a tear." "I was sitting at the table enjoying a cup of coffee when a gentle voice tapped me on the shoulder. I looked around and saw my old friend once more."

The Chinaman and His Coffin.

The idea of the Chinaman is that when he dies he ought to be buried in the trunk of a tree, and so it comes about that all coffins are designed with a view to keep up the illusion. They consist af four outside tree-boards, and are so fashioned together as to look very like a tree at a little distance. They are, of course, tremenduously heavy, but then that is considered an excellent fault. If a son wishes to be very polite to his father, or one friend desires to obtain the good-will of another, he makes him a present of a good, solid, heavy coffin. The gift is put in an honored place in the house, ready for use; and is shown for the admiration of any friend who may call. The owner would rather go into his coffin than part with it; and generally speaking, though a Chinaman may get into debt and be very harshly treated by his creditors, they will leave his coffin, not wishing to prejudice his entry into the next world, which, according to the Celestials, depends very much upon the way in which a man is buried. I was told that half the Chinese living in Hong Kong were already in happy possession of their coffins, and ready to enter them when wanted.

Greensborough has a certain young gentleman who has lately been enchained in the silken fetters of Cupid, and thoughts of the fair enchantress constantly fill his mind. He has a special book in which, during the week, he notes down the thoughts which occur to him about his lady-love. When Sunday comes he visits her, armed with the note-book, and proceeds to read therefrom the most tender expressions which have occurred to him from time to time. This can really be called courting by note.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

A cement very much used at the present day in China and Japan is made from rice. It is only necessary to mix rice flour intimately with water and gently simmer the mixture over a clear fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement which answers all the purposes of common paste.

There is a bird roost at Lake Gentry, in Brevard county, Fla., covering a tract of eighty acres, in which, it is estimated, over 7,000,000 birds gather every season. It has been a resting place for birds from time immemorial.

An eighteen-year-old boy was before a Kentucky court for carrying deadly weapons. The judge consented to dismiss the case on condition that his mother openly cowhided him in court, which she did with a will, stripping him to the waist.

In glass works near Paris air stored under pressure has been made to successfully supersede glass-blowing by the mouth, except in a few cases.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

(—:o:—)

TAKE

Simmons' Liver Regulator

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICIE.

An Effectual Specific

FOR

MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

—(—:o:—)—

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

may 29-1y

PRICE LIST OF

ROOFING SLATE

On Cars at Quarry.

No. 1 Slate	$3.00 to $4.00
No. 1 Rib Slate	3.00 to 3.25
Seconds	3.00
No. 2 Rib Slate	2.50

J. L. HULL,

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa

may 22-1y

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, "AT" BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 23-1y

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours Ladies and Gents restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. Mar 6-1f

Amputation of the Leg.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only delivery. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. *David* KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's EAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To keep the blood pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "FAVORITE REMEDY." It removes all impurities of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

The Landres,

Henry Clay,

Normal,

Samson, and

Cosmopolitan

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o.—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mi on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS

SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

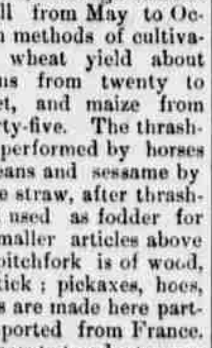
Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH



Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a creamy substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

June 26-4w d

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.

Limited,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware.

The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp. The celebrated Pinafore Burner.

Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.

422 Lackawanna Avenue, SCRANTON, Pa.

may 1-1y

KEYSTONE ACADEMY.

A school for both sexes. Separate building of brick, heated by steam, for the use of Ladies.

PROPERTY COST $50,000.

Prepares

For BUSINESS For COLLEGE,

—AND—

FOR TEACHING.

Special attention paid to students whose school privileges have been limited.

CLASS IN PHYSIOLOGY EACH TERM.

Location Exceptionally Healthful.

COST TO BOARDERS

PER YEAR $154.

Reduced rates on D. L. & W. R. R. Seventeenth year begins August 25. For catalogue or information address

REV JOHN H. HARRIS, Ph. D.

FACTORYVILLE, PA.

May 29, 3 m.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

"Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be fouund in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I aan flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain

C. L. JAMES,

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



Clothing for Everybody.

With a large and varied stock of Clothing for Men of every trade, for Boys and Children of all ages, we are quite certain of meeting the demands of every class of buyers at prices that must give satisfaction.

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,

3-6 Philadelphia.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists.

SUPERIOR

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES



MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, Drawing Instruments. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb6-1y

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr r

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

—:0:—

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00	per m.
No 1 ¾ inch siding planed,	14 00	"
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00	"
" " flooring,	14 00	"
" white pine "	17 00	"
" yellow " "	16 00	"
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00	"
" sawed pine shingles,	3 90	"
No 2 " " "	2 90	"
No 3 " " "	1 75	"
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75	"
" hemlock sawed "	2 00	"
" heart shaved pine " from $5 00 to	7 00	"
" sap " " " "	3 00 to 4 50	"
" hemlock " " " "	4 00 to 4 50	"
" shingle lath,	2 75	"
" plastering lath,	2 00	"
Hemlock fencing,	9 50	"
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00	"
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00	"
" bills any size from $10 00 to	11 00	"

—:o:—

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

—:o:—

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3-6m

Summer Resorts.

GLENDALE COTTAGE.

No. 10, Massachusetts Avenue Atlantic City, N. J., fine location, three Ocean views, two squares to bathing, boating, pier and light house, fine accommodations and first class board, $7 to $10. Board and rooms as heretofore. 1229 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or No. 10 Massachusetts Ave., Atlantic City, N. J., formerly from Williamsport.

June 5-1m MRS. C. D. THOMAS.

Methods of Agriculture in the East.

The methods of agriculture pursued in China and the tools used are of the rudest and most primitive form. Even an apology for a shovel is seldom to be met with, while the hoe is of a long, narrow, heavy blade, and is used for almost all purposes. It takes the place of a shovel when soil is to be moved, as it is carried in shallow baskets depending from a yoke on the cooly's shoulders, and the hoe is used to scrape the earth into the baskets. After ploughing, and often without it, the earth is dug up and prepared for the seed by the hoe, and the growing plants are cultivated by its aid. The plough is a rough and clumsy affair, with only one "stilt," and only the point shod with iron. It loosens the soil, but turns a very slight furrow, from its narrowness. The harrow is more like the well-known form at home, and the rake when used at all, is formed of curved and split bamboo, but is frail and of little value. Farm carts or wagons are infrequent, very clumsy, solid wooden wheels, and rudely fashioned. Thrashing is performed as in the times of Moses, by spreading the sheaves on an earthen thrashing floor and driving unmuzzled cattle over the grain to tread it out. Winnowing is done on the same floor by pouring the grain from uplifted baskets for the wind to drive away the chaff, with sometimes a huge fan wielded by an assistant cooly. Sometimes the grain is ground between mill-stones, the under one stationary and the upper turned by a bullock that travels in a circle. Sometimes two women grind at a mill as in the time of Herod of Galilee. Quite often a still ruder process is observed. A stone coping is firmly set in a continuous circle about a space of ground 15 or 20 feet in diameter. The coping has an unbroken groove cut in its upper surface V-shaped, and a circular stone, 3 feet in diameter, has its periphary hewn to fit in the groove, which is 5 inches or more in depth. Into this groove the grain is placed and the stone wheel revolves over it, its centre fixed to a pivot on the outer extremity of a beam, whose inner end is attached to a pivot in the centre of the inclosed space. A bullock hitched to the beam revolves the grinding stone, and in time the grain is crushed to powder. Nearly all burdens are borne on men's shoulders, and thus crops are gathered and transferred. Labor is cheap and cultivation is subdivided that often every plant has a special culture, and daily irrigation with liquid manure is applied, especially with all food vegetables.

The soil of the Island of Java is productive to a degree, the crudest implement serving the native. The plough is a crooked or bent stick, drawn by the buffaloes, and merely scrapes or scratches the top of the earth; the spade is never used, unless here and there on an estate under European management, and the hoe, an instrument in universal use, is a great, unwieldy, heavy, and "impossible" thing, at least twice the weight of our own. The primitiveness in implements for use in cultivating land, and tools usually employed by husbandmen, is universal; a simple hatchet, for instance, is rarely seen in the hands of a native; an ax is also a *rara avis,* though both these tools are procurable. It will be understood, of course, that the mode of cultivation amongst the natives is as simple as their implements; the soil is so rich and nature so bountiful in this favored island that it takes but little labor to produce a good result, given that insects, disease, want of or too much rain, does not interfere.

Owing to the paucity of population of Asia Minor, when compared with the extent of arable territory, and to the fact that except for gardens, cotton and tobacco fields, fertilizing substances are not used, the land is allowed to remain fallow every third year. Thus a field which is sown with a summer crop, such as Indian corn, millet, sesame, beans, vetch, etc., is sown again the following autumn with wheat, barley, or horse beans, etc, these being the winter crops; the third year it is not planted.

The agricultural implements in general use are of the most primitive style and make. Oxen are used for ploughing and thrashing purposes. The yoke is a long straight stick, usually fastened to the horns. The plough is simply a triangular block of hard wood, with an iron cap on the point, one pole in front, to which the oxen are fastened, and one behind to guide it. The other implements are the harrow, rake, sickle, spade, pickaxe, shovel, pitchfork, sieve, winnow, and clumsy low-wheeled bullock cart, all of which the least progressive of our American farmers would scorn to use. The ploughing is about four inches deep, with a space between each furrow of twelve inches or more. Irrigation is confined to vegetable gardens, although there is seldom any rainfall from May to October. With such methods of cultivation, barley and wheat yield about twelve-fold, beans from twenty to twenty-five, millet, and maize from twenty-five to thirty-five. The thrashing of cereals is performed by horses and bullocks; beans and sessame by flail or stick. The straw, after thrashing is cut up and used as fodder for cattle. Of the smaller articles above enumerated, the pitchfork is of wood, a mere crotched stick; pickaxes, hoes, spades and scythes are made here partly of iron, are imported from France. To induce the peasants to adopt more modern hand-tools is not so easy as the introduction of labor-saving machinery, but it may be done in time and by persevering effort through the large proportions.

What the Brain Does.

It is a well-known fact that people whose limbs have been amputated tell you that they feel their fingers and toes a long time afterward—for years, sometimes—and will even descibe pains and definite sensations affecting certain joints of individual digits. This is readily understood when we remember that the brain is the only part of the body that feels, all sensations and impulses being conveyed to it from different parts of nerve fibres. Feelings of pain, heat, cold, touch, and the functions of the special senses are telegraphed to it: and when the connecting nerve is divided it may be some time before it learns to localize truly the seat of the sensation it appreciates. When we knock our "funny bones" we experience a thrill in the little finger and inner border of the hand: the fact being that we have stimulated the bundle of telegraph wires—known as the ulnor nerve—which transmits sensations from that finger and part of the next, in the middle of its course, as it winds round the joint of the eldow.

A brilliant black varnish for iron, stone, wood, or concrete can be made by stirring up ivory black in ordinary shellac varnish. It ought to be applied to the surface when the article to be coated is cold. The varnish does well for stoves or fireplaces.

ELEGANT NEW SPRING STYLES

—IN MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S—

CLOTHING,

THAT NEED ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Pretty Suits for Children,

Handsome Suits for Boys.

Best Goods, Latest Styles,

Neatest Fits.

The Merchant Tailoring Establishment

Is now Replete in

SPRING NOVELTIES,

HANDSOME DRESS SUITINGS,

DURABLE BUSINESS SUITINGS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE,

PERFECT FITS.

FULL SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

—AT THE—

Popular Clothing Store

—OF—

DAVID LOWENBERG,

Bloomsburg, Pa,



T. F. HUNT,

320 & 322 Penn Avenue,

Scranton, Pa.

Fine Carriages, Buggies and Wagons. At this Repository may be seen a large and varied selection of

VEHICLES FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

from the best Manufactories. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the goods, or to

Write for Information and Prices.

apr. 3, '85-1y



J SALTZER.

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg.

C. B. ROBBINS,

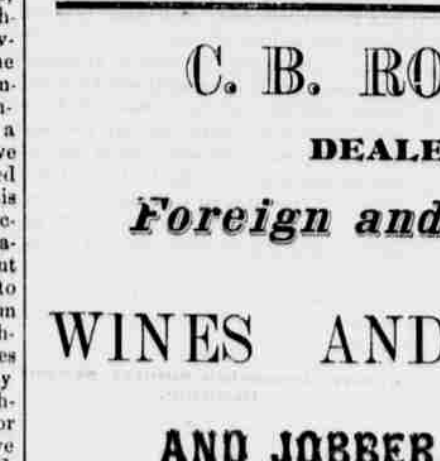
DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.



ISRAEL BITTENBENDER,

Store and Warerooms, No. 128 Franklin Avenue.

Also Warerooms 111 Franklin Ave. and 105 Center Street.

SCRANTON, PA.

Anything to make up a new wagon or repair an old, in stock.

Bar Iron, and Steel Bolts, Bolt Ends, Lag Screws, Turnbuckle's Horse Shoes, and all Blacksmith supplies.

Apr 24-1y

RUPTURE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 10 Dexter St.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN—Dear Friend: I am sorry, Doctor, you have left Boston. Persons continue to come to my house to inquire respecting you, while many others write me. Many who left me said they would surely seek your aid. Your success has been wonderful, and I am quite sure without a parallel. To my surprise my large Hernia appears to be perfectly healed. I did not expect it at the age of 79. After receiving your treatment I was relieved from suffering which was fast taking my life. I have no idea I should be living had you not taken my case in hand. I weigh now 170 pounds, over thirty pounds more than then. I think you must recieve a great amount of happiness from the relief given and gratitude rendered.

You owe it to my son in Boston, who has known many of your patients before and after healing, that I applied to you. "Go," said he, "to Dr. Sherman; he is doing wonders." I had failed of help from a dozen others and doubted, but he would not let me rest till I went. I bless the day I did so. It is to me a mystery, Doctor, that you have so wonderfully out-distanced all in your profession.

I hope your life will long be spared to relieve sufferers, and thus bless the world. Most affectionately and gratefully yours,

REV. JOHN ALDEN.

The Rev. John Alden's case was quite as bad as Mr. James Corlew's, in Dr. Sherman's illustrated book. Those who value immunity from strangulated rupture, the injury trusses inflict, and the comforts of physical soundness should lose no time in securing the benefits of Dr. Sherman's treatment and remedies. His book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, with evidence of his success and indorsements from distinguished physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers, engineers and others, is expressed to those who send 10 cents. Dr. Sherman can be consulted daily at his office, 251 Broadway, New York, except Thursdays and Fridays, when he will be in Philadelphia, office 302 Walnut Street. NOTE.—No operation or detention from business. Patients from a distance can receive treatment and leave for home same day.

June 12-4w d

PATENTS,

Obtained and all patent business attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless patent is secured.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

an 9-tf

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,

Cemetery Lots

and

Public Grounds.

—:o:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-tf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect April 6th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.00 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.30 p. m.; Baltimore 6.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4 25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.30 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 10.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.40 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.35 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.03 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.08 p. m., Sunbury 1.00 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 25	Scranton	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	1 24	9 19	Bellevue	5 55	9 45	2 25
8 48	1 19	9 14	Taylorville	6 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	1 11	9 06	Lackawanna	6 09	9 57	2 38
8 33	1 03	8 59	Pittston	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	12 57	8 53	West Pittston	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 52	8 48	Wyoming	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 47	8 43	Maltby	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	12 43	8 39	Bennett	6 36	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 40	8 35	Kingston	6 40	10 25	3 06
8 08	12 37	8 35	Kingston	6 48	10 25	3 06
8 03	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 59	12 26	8 25	Plymouth	6 55	10 33	3 15
7 54	12 20	8 21	Avondale	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 15	8 17	Nanticoke	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 07	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 32
7 30	11 55	7 58	Shickshinny	7 24	10 59	3 45
7 18	12 42	7 47	Hick's Ferry	7 47	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 25	7 41	Beach Haven	7 53	11 16	4 03
7 05	11 28	7 31	Berwick	8 00	11 23	4 10
6 58	11 22	7 27	Briar Creek	8 06	11 34	4 16
6 54	11 18	7 23	Willow Grove	8 10	11 37	4 19
6 50	11 15	7 19	Lime Ridge	8 14	11 40	4 23
6 42	11 08	7 11	Espy	8 21	11 45	4 30
6 36	11 01	7 05	Bloomsburg	8 28	11 52	4 36
6 30	10 56	7 00	Rupert	8 34	11 57	4 42
6 25	10 51	6 54	Catawi'a Bridge	8 39	12 02	4 47
6 08	10 35	6 37	Danville	8 55	12 20	5 05
6 00	10 28	6 29	Chulasky	9 02	12 28	5 12
5 55	10 24	6 25	Cameron	9 06	12 32	5 16
5 40	10 10	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50	5 30
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1884

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

Orders will receive prompt attention.